THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 2. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Napoleon Awards the Premiums in the Paris Exhibition.

Gorgeous Display in the Streets and Inside the Building.

The Sultan of Turkey and Eugenie Followed by a Train of Princes and Nobles.

Napoleon's Speech on National Progress and a Universal Civilization.

The Czar's Reception by His People.

An Insurrection in Servia.

Lord Stanley on the Alabama Claims.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PARIS, July 1.—There was a very grand ceremony at the distribution of the Exhibition prizes in the building to-day. Seventeen thousand persons, including the representatives of every nation on earth were present, each dressed in their national costume. There were many Russians, Hungarians, Turks, Chinese and Circassians in the assemblage. The arrangements were brilliant, and in their entirety a splendid *coup d'œil*, probably the most magnificent ever witnessed.

The north side of the Emperor's throne was hung with crimson velvet. In front were the members of the diplomatic corps, dressed in uniform.

The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen in full dress. In the east end of the building was placed the orchestra, made up of twelve hundred musicians, an organ and musical bells. The roof of the building was decorated with streamers, showing every color in the rainbow. The nave was surrounded with ample parterres of natural flowers growing as in a garden. The galleries were hung with flags, showing the different nations which had contributed to the Exhibition. In the centre, placed on pedestals, were shown the best specimens of each of the ten groups into which all articles in the Exhibition are divided.

The French Ministers of State were present in uniform, with Senators and Deputies of the Legislative Chambers of the empire. They were seated near the throne. The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, with several Aldermen of that city, were present, clothed in the red robes of the great English municipality, Napoleon's throne was guarded by a detachment of the Cent Gardes. The streets were kept by strong bodies of police and the National and Imperial Guards.

At ten minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon a roll of drums announced the approach of the Emperor. The imperial cortege was preceded by squadrons of dragoons, lancers, and Cent Gardes and trumpeters. The imperial party were conveyed in six carriages, each drawn by four horses. Royal outriders came on in advance of the carriage in which the Emperor was seated. This carriage was drawn by eight horses. It contained the Emperor Napoleon III, the Empress Eugenie, the Prince Imperial of France, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, and one of his sons.

There were thousands of people assembled round the Exhibition building at the moment, and the approach of the royal party was loudly cheered by them. The Sultan of Turkey was present. The cortege of his Imperial Majesty was heralded by three carriages containing Turkish officials of great distinction, who came before the Sultan's carriage. This vehicle was drawn by eight horses, each horse being led by a servant clothed in rich livery. All these carriages were literally covered with gold, having been brought in from the Palace of Versailles—where they have lain since the time of Louis XIV—for the special use of the ruler of Turkey.

On the Sultan's right hand sat his nephew, the heir to the throne of Turkey, and in front of his Majesty were his son and a second nephew. The imperial foreigners received a warm welcome from the crowd. The Sultan saluted the people by passing his hand from his mouth to his fez. The ladies attached to the French Court were dressed in most magnificent costumes. The officers of Napoleon's household, dressed in full uniform, entered the building, and took their places behind the throne. Next came Napoleon the Third, having the Sultan of Turkey on his right and next to him. The Empress Eugenie came next. Her Majesty was followed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prince Imperial of France, the Princess Royal of Prussia, Prince Humbert of Italy, the Princess Mathilde, his Imperial Higness Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the Princess Clotilde, the Duchess d'Oste, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, Prince von Teck, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British army.

Napoleon took his seat on the throne in the centre of the group, having the Sultan on his right and the Empress Eugenie on his left hand. The Empress was dressed in a robe of white satin, trimmed with silver, and wore a heavy diamond necklace. As the Imperial *cortege* entered the Exhibition building the orchestra, with a full chorus, gave the Rossini Hymn to the Emperor. The accompaniments were sent forth from cannon and joy bells. The effect was exceedingly thrilling, and the music magnificent.

The Minister of State then read to the Emperor the report of the jurors on the successful exhibitors, and the productions and objects exhibited by them. At its conclusion Napoleon arose from his throne, and in a loud and clear voice said:—

Gentlemen:—After an interval of twelve years I come for the second time to distribute rewards to those who have most distinguished themselves in those works which enrich the nations, embellish life, and soften the manners. The poets of antiquity sang the praises of the great games in which the various nations assembled to contend with Greeks for prizes in the race and other sports. What would they say to-day were they present at these Olympic games of the whole world, in which the nations of the earth contend by force of intellect alone, and seem to launch themselves forth simultaneously on an infinite career of progress towards an ideal which has been incessantly approached without ever being able to be attained. From all parts of the earth have come representatives of science, arts, and industry, who have hastened to vie with each other—and we may say that peoples and kings have both come to do honor to the efforts of labor, and crown them by their presence with ideas of conciliation and peace. Indeed, in these great assemblies, which appear to have no other object than material interests, a moral sentiment always disengages itself from the competition of intelligence, a sentiment of concord and civilization; and the nations in thus drawing near learn to know and esteem each other. Hatreds are extinguished, and the truth becomes more evident that the prosperity of each country contributes to the prosperity of all. The Exhibition of 1867 may justly be termed universal, for it unites the elements of all the riches of the globe. Side by side with the latest improvements in modern art appear the products of the remotest ages, so that they represent at one and the same time the genius of all ages and nations. It is universal, for in addition to the marvels which luxury brings for the few, it displays also that demanded by the necessities for the many. The interests of the laboring classes never aroused more lively solicitude. Their moral and material wants, education, conditions of life at a cheap rate of living, by the most productive combinations of association, have been the objects of patient inquiries and serious study. Thus all improvements march forward. If science by turning matter to account liberates labor, the cultivation of the mind by subduing vices prevails over the vulgar passions and liberates humanity. Let us congratulate ourselves, gentlemen, upon having received among us the majority of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and so many other distinguished visitors. Let us be proud of having shown that France, as she is great, is prosperous and free. One must be destitute of all patriotic faith who doubts her greatness, and must close his eyes to the evidence who denies her prosperity. He must misunderstand our institutions—tolerant even to license—not to behold in them liberty. Foreigners have been able to appreciate this. France, formerly disquieted and casting out her uneasiness beyond her frontiers, is laborious and calm. Always fertile in generous ideas, she is turning her genius to the most diverse marvels, never allowing herself to be enervated by material enjoyment. Attentive minds will have divined that, notwithstanding the development of its wealth, notwithstanding the enticements towards prosperity, the fibre of the nation is always ready to vibrate as soon as a question of honor of the country arises; but this noble susceptibility could not be subject for alarm, for repose would let those who lived a short time among us carry home just opinions of the country. I feel persuaded that the sentiments of esteem and sympathy we entertain towards foreign nations, and our sincere desire to live at peace with them, will be reciprocated. I thank the Imperial Commissioners, members of the jury, and the different committees, for their intelligent zeal in the accomplishment of their tasks. I thank also by name the Prince Imperial, who, notwithstanding his tender age, I have been happy to associate with me in this great undertaking, of which he will ever retain the remembrance. I hope the Exhibition of 1867 will mark a new era of harmony and progress, assured that Providence blesses the efforts of all who, like us, desire to do good. I believe in the definitive triumph of the great principles of morality and justice, which, while satisfying all legitimate desires, are alone able to consolidate thrones, elevate nations, and ennoble humanity." (Loud cheering.)

After the speech, the exhibitors who were to receive grand prizes marched to the front of the throne, each group separately, the first being fine arts. As each name was called, the recipient ascended the steps of the throne, bowing to the Emperor and Empress, receiving from Napoleon's hand the gold medals. These were passed one by one to Napoleon, by Marshal Vaillant, until all the medals were given. Many of the recipients were called up again and received the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the same ceremony being gone through with as in the case of delivering the medals. The gold medals only were distributed by the Emperor. Altogether there will be 18,500 recompenses to 60,000 exhibitors. There are sixty grand prizes, nine thousand gold, three thousand six hundred silver, and five thousand bronze medals, and nine thousand honorable mentions.

In group eight the Emperor of Russia was awarded a gold medal for fine horses.

In group ten Napoleon himself was awarded a gold medal for a model lodging-house. Marshal Vaillant was about handing it to him when the Emperor beckoned to the Prince Imperial, who came forward, took it from the Marshal's hand and placed it in Napoleon's amid loud cheers. The only one with whom the Emperor shook hands was Hughes, the inventor of the printing telegraph.

When all the medals and decorations were distributed, the recipients resumed their seats in the nave. The imperial *cortege* then left the throne and walked around the entire building, passing various groups, and occasionally stopping to examine the trophies.

The Empress Eugenie evidently expected that the Sultan would offer her his arm, but he did not.

There were no loud cheers until the Imperial party reached the American department, when the American Commissioners rose and gave three loud American hurrahs. There was also much cheering when the English department was reached.

The Sultan wore his fez during the ceremony. He seemed confused. The Empress appeared delighted. The Imperial cortege left the Exhibition grounds in the same manner in which it arrived, with the exception that the Sultan's carriages preceded Napoleon's. Altogether it was probably the finest pageant that Paris has ever witnessed.

THE CZAR AT HOME.

Joyous Reception of His Majesty—A Te Deum and Crowded Attendance—An American Senator Presented.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The Czar entered the capital at noon to-day.

The weather was warm. His welcome took the shape of an immense popular demonstration.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon his Majesty attended a *Te Deum* in the Kazan church, which was filled with the highest dignitaries of the Empire, the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, and the city functionaries.

His Majesty afterwards received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps at the Winter Palace.

Senator Doolittle, of the United States, was presented to the Czar.

The Commissioners of the Russian American Telegraph are here. Their prospects are good.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Popular Agitation in the Turkish Provinces.

PESTH, July 1.—News of a great popular agitation at Carlowitz and Vakover has been received. Stratmerovitz has been proclaimed Dictator by the Servian population. General Gablentz, of Austria, has been ordered to Croatia.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Lord Stanley's Statement of Progress.

LONDON, July 1.—Mr. Baxter, in the House of Commons to-day, asked Lord Stanley if any progress had been made in the matter of the Alabama claims, and if the claims of the British subjects growing out of the late war in America did not exceed those on the other side. Lord Stanley replied that the Government was not making very rapid progress in the matter of the claims. At the same time nothing had occurred to lead him to despair of a satisfactory settlement. It was his intention, before the end of the session, to lay the whole case before the House. As to the other question, he was unable to answer it.

GAY WEDDING AT NASHVILLE.

Brilliant Festivities.—Grand Reception.

From the Nashville Union and Despatch, 27th.

The grand reception following upon the marriage ceremonies which so recently united Dr. W. A. Cheatham to Mrs. Adelicia Acklin, took place last night at their palatial home near this city. It was every way a magnificent affair, attended by a large number of prominent persons, not only of the fashionable, but of the political and commercial world.

As the lovely gardens came in view by the turnings and windings of the road, a scene of dazzling splendor met the eye. From every tree, and every shrub, and every bulb within that beautiful enclosure lights were flashing, some of them fiery red, others soft and pale, while others in welcome threw their bright blue beams across the winding walks and through the darkened foliage, dancing and glimmering out into the gloom of night, as if in rivalry of the millions of faintly twinkling stars that were struggling among the clouds over head.

Every window of the mansion seemed ablaze, and the sound of floating music was the first that greeted the ears of the guests as the long lines of crowded carriages filed up to the broad granite walk leading to the house, where Marshals Hobson, Tignor, Spain, and Sturtdevant were stationed to direct and assist wherever their good services might be required.

At an early hour the guests began to arrive, and as fast as they came they were ushered into the spacious sitting-room, where they were cordially welcomed by the bride and bridegroom, and congratulations were showered upon the happy pair as greetings were exchanged.

Mrs. Cheatham's dress was a rich, heavy, flowing white silk, while a magnificent veil of Brussels point lace floated over her shoulders. Upon her head a coronet sat gracefully, the gift of the Emperor and Empress of France, and a girdle with a diamond clasp encircled her waist. She looked lovely and happy, and was the cynosure of all eyes.

Dr. Cheatham, the bridegroom, was dressed in black, relieved by a waistcoat of snowy whiteness, and a neat white tie. A pleasing smile rested upon his features as he grasped the hands of the friends who crowded closely around him to offer their congratulations, and all pronounced him a most happy man.

Invitations had been sent to fifteen hundred persons, and the luxurious parlors were thronged with guests, many of them from abroad. Joy and mirth seemed to move in the very air, and the portrait faces that looked down from the walls seemed to have been suddenly instilled with life, and looked smiling upon the happy gathering. Most of the ladies present were very richly dressed—every one of them was beautiful. There may have been individual differences of opinion as to the brightness of certain sparkling eyes, or the rich color that flushed the cheek of some pretty favorite, but a strict observer could hardly deny the claims of all. No one ever writes how handsome the gentlemen appear on such occasions, but it will not be out of place to say that the representatives of the sterner sex at the reception last night deserve a share of the general admiration.

Among the guests from abroad we noticed General D. H. Hill, General Basil Duke, General J. B. Palmer, Hon. Ed. Cooper, Judge Meeker of Missouri, Colonel Hill of Franklin, John Overton, Jr., Mrs. John Overton, Colonel Rice, Mrs. Brinkley, and Mrs. Colonel McDonald, of Memphis; Captain Fields of Pulaski, Captain Pointer and lady, and Mrs. Perkins, of Franklin; Mrs. Guyon, daughter of Judge Guyon, of Louisiana. Others, not home folks, were present, with whose names we were unacquainted.

The tables were crowded with everything that luxury and good taste could desire, and their richness excited general comment. The whole affair was one well worthy the occasion, and one which will long be remembered by those who participated in its pleasures. Only midnight closed the festivities, and a regretful sound seemed mingled with the rattle of the swiftly-moving wheels as they left the scenes of festivity and whirled the guests to their quiet homes.

THE FASHIONS.

Toilets Displayed at the City of Paris and Imperial Balls—Diamonds and Decorations—Carriage Dresses and New Trimmings—A Novelty in Head Dress—Skirts, "Overcoats" and Jackets—Sashes, Hats and Collars.

PARIS, June 13.—It is perfectly useless, and I have given up looking for a text wherewith to open this correspondence. A wise old saying, all about the perverse extravagance of our times, would have looked very well and might have impressed readers with an idea that this fashion letter was to be remonstrative or a calm demonstration, all against the invasion of finery; but I have run over all the proverbs I think most of, and find nothing applicable to the nine hundred thousand francs spent by the good town of Paris for the ball given at the Hotel de Ville to the Emperor of Russia and other sovereigns in this gay capital.

Nine hundred thousand francs for a ball! exclaim those unsuspecting members of society who fancy that a ball is a large hall round which people whirl, and in the centre of which fat ladies threaten to faint while their arms leave traces of elbows in gentlemen's ribs. A ball is no such thing at the Hotel de Ville, and the only *fete* on record at all approaching the last in splendor was given in honor of Queen Victoria's visit in 1855. Ten thousand invitations were given out on Saturday, and eight thousand were accepted. When the sovereigns arrived in the Court of Louis XIV they stopped for some time to look round them in complete amazement before they mounted the marble stairs leading to the hall called Henry IV, at the entrance of which they were received by the Prefect and Baroness Haussmann.

The walls round the inner courts were hung with ivy and vine on gilt trellis work, and red velvet hangings fringed with gold were suspended between the different arches. Cascades and water jets kept up a cool atmosphere all the evening in every saloon; but the principal decorations were flowers, in immense profusion. All the rarest exotics were placed up winding staircases and the lofty halls.

After the Emperor and Empress had received the ambassadors and ambassadresses the doors of the hall were thrown open, and they entered the gallery, in which thrones had been raised, while the band played the Russian anthem. When it was over the official quadrille was formed, in which none of the reigning sovereigns danced, but Princess Mathilde danced in the second, which immediately followed. Supper was announced at twelve, for which the famous plate exhibited by the town of Paris at the Champ de Mars had been carried to the Hotel de Ville.

All the toilettes were repetitions of what has been described at the most remarkable *fetes* this season.

Diamonds can be but diamonds; satins and tulle can but be of the richest or downiest; white lace there was in profusion; emeralds, rubies, and everything we deem most costly cannot be more than scattered with prodigality.

The only new styles were observed in head-dressing. The great thing was to be *chien*, which means, in plain English, "pug-like." The word "chic" has no longer the charm of novelty. The ambition to be *chien* is the ruling idea of the day. The origin of the word arose with the small lids called bonnets, which our belles wear on their noses, just as little dancing dogs do on Italian organs. To look like one of these "bow-wows," and blink up thus knowingly under a bit of rim was, thought to be fascinating until to be *chien*, with frizzles, was quite a novelty, and has at this present moment become a necessity.

Our prettiest costumes, not carriage dresses, are frilled silk skirts and open grey overcoats, body and skirt in one, with long, wide sleeves.

I much recommend white mohair, with blue silk cord trimmings, put on in the shape of cable and anchors round the bottom, a blue sash behind, sailor's hat with blue streamers, loose white jacket and open sailor collar, with an anchor on each front point. It is lively, light, and one of the least conspicuous of our walking summer or seaside toilets.

Space must be found for the ball at the Tuileries. Eight hundred invitations alone had been distributed, and these among the very choicest and select of all the cosmopolitan *noblesse* in Paris. The Champs Elysees, Place de la Concorde, and the Tuileries gardens were crowded with curious spectators; but those who had taken up their station at an early hour within the gates of the public garden, for the sake of seeing the guests arrive, were bitterly disappointed. Every one was turned out at 9 o'clock, and every tree was immediately illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Electric lights bathed the palace in ever-changing hues all night.

The Czarewitch danced several times.

Prince Humbert was in fact the only young prince who did not dance, having been so lately distressed by the death of the Duchess Mathilda, whom he was to have married. The Empress requested Mad'lle Malvezzi to offer him a flower in one of the figures of the cotillion, which, according to the code of that dance, is an invitation to waltz; but the Prince said he was sorry he could not, and kept the flower. Of course he was not obliged to dance, but I do not think any one envies Mad'lle Malvezzi's position on that occasion.

Epaulettes, stars, crosses shone on the men—for really the masculine part were all men, not genii in fairy land—the women were all Undines, sparkling with diamonds, which shone on their vaporous robes like crystal drops on the morning haze.

The richest toilets were covered with natural flowers; the most aristocratic robes were plain white, and nothing is so becoming when worn with the costliest jewels. Nothing but jewels were seen in the crowd, and another feature was the new broad sash.

Our new colors are prettier by daylight than of an evening. Sunbeams, ash rose, and mother-of-pearl blue are too soft under gas.

The new jacket has taken firm ground, as I prognosticated. It is a short, loose jacket, behind not longer than the waistband, and the front is a square mantilla, with long ends; the sleeves are wide. The prettiest bonnet is made of silver grey leaves, with bright green berries, but brown is the universal fashion, with a gold palm or butterfly on the left side. There is also a new skirt, which is a go-between. It is not long and it is not short. It is called "ronde," and just touches the ground all round. It is cut in points, and I suggest that fat old ladies, or, more politely, portly matrons, should adopt it in preference to the curtailed costumes they will show their deformities in with such unaccountable obstinacy.

MAXIMILIAN.

Semi-Official Confirmation of His Execution—The Rumor Still Doubted by the Austrian Consul at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—No positive information concerning the reported execution of Maximilian has been received, though the Wickaco is on her way here with all the news from the Austrian steamer at quarantine.

J. H. Elmer, the Austrian Consul, is in receipt of the following telegram from the Secretary of the Consulate, which came to hand early this morning:—

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 30.—J. H. Elmer, Austrian Consulate, New Orleans:—Have been prohibited from landing at Quarantine. It is stated upon reliable authority that Prince Maximilian was shot on the morning of June 19. Juarez refuses to give up the body of the Prince.

The telegram is duly signed by Mr. Buddendors as secretary of the Consulate. The Consul has not, he states, as yet sufficient ground for believing that Maximilian has been executed, and asserts that the steamer being in mourning is not of importance in determining anything about the matter.

The Mexican Consulate is in receipt of no further information than the above, and the rumor of the execution is generally interpreted as needing confirmation.

Official Information of the Execution Received by the Austrian and French Consuls at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Both the Consulates of Austria and France are in receipt of some official information that Maximilian was shot on the morning of June 19, and that Diaz occupied the city of Mexico June 20. The information is deemed perfectly reliable, and will be transmitted to Washington to the French and Austrian Ministers by their respective Consuls.

Feeling of Regret at the Reported Execution in Washington—Secretary Seward Blamed for his Mild Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The excitement relative to the declared execution of Maximilian has been most intense here the whole day. The general feeling is one of profound regret, both for Mexican statesmen and Maximilian. Much bitterness seems to be felt against Secretary Seward, who is now blamed for not writing a more peremptory letter to the Mexican Government, demanding, not begging, that the life of the ex-Emperor should be spared.

It is said here that Secretary Stanton has expressed himself very strongly on the subject in private conversations, and has not hesitated to condemn Seward's course. Minister Campbell is also believed to be of the same opinion, and is said to have been surprised at the moderate tone of Mr. Seward's despatches. He (Mr. Campbell) made his own letter to the Mexican Government much stronger than Secretary Seward's tame suggestions justified.

The Statement of Maximilian's Death Fully Credited in Washington—An Important Proposition Made to the United States by France in January—The Telegrams from Victoria and Napoleon Not Communicated to Juarez, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The official confirmation of the execution of Maximilian in Mexico has produced a profound sensation here in Governmental and diplomatical quarters. At the Mexican Legation the news was first received from the Austrian Embassy, who gave it with their official credence. Senor Romero made haste to communicate it to Secretary Seward, who expressed no opinion either way, but is disposed to look upon his efforts in behalf of Maximilian's life as hindered by the absence of the proper diplomatic representative of this Government in Mexico. The Austrian Legation received the news with a thrill of horror, and sent it to Vienna over the Atlantic Cable with all possible speed, and despatched it by telegraph to Count Wydenbruck, the Minister, who is temporarily absent from Washington.

An important official fact has transpired today relative to the policy proposed by the French Government to the United States as regarded the presence of Maximilian in Mexico. It appears that as long ago as January last Count Berthemy, the French Minister here, informed Secretary Seward that Maximilian had proposed to leave Mexico, provided that Juarez would convene the Constitutional Assembly for the election of a President of the republic. The Emperor was thereby willing to acquiesce in a republican form of government in Mexico, but desired a new choice of the Assembly for the presidency.

He was willing to pledge himself not to object if Juarez was chosen again. It seemed to be the desire of the French Government to obtain the approval of this Government to this proposition, but Mr. Seward regarded such a step as nothing less than an interference in Mexican affairs. How far his official efforts to save Maximilian's life will prove to be an interference, remains to be seen when the official correspondence is laid before Congress.

It is further learned that the telegraphic requests of Queen Victoria and Napoleon to Mr. Seward to urge Juarez to spare Maximilian never reached the latter official, owing to the want of efficient diplomatic representation to Mexico on the part of this Government.—*New York Herald.*

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Financial Rascalities—Second Issue of Fraudulent City Scrip—Indictments Against May and Whittaker for Alleged Embezzling.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—A second fraudulent issue of city scrip not named in the Comptroller's report has been ferreted out, though the amount of the issue cannot be ascertained. No action has yet been taken by the Common Council, and in the meantime city notes are steadily becoming uncurrent.

On Saturday the Grand Jury of the United States District Court found true bills against Thomas P. May, President of the First National Bank, one for embezzlement of $450,000 while Sub-Treasurer; the other with embezzling $100,000 deposited in his bank, the property of the United States. The jury also found true bills against William B. Whittaker, one charging him with the embezzlement of $1,350,000, property of the United States; the other with the embezzlement of $10,000, United States funds loaned him by A. P. Harrison.

Six Cases of Yellow Fever Reported—Three of them Fatal—A Steamer Runs Past Quarantine under Fire from Fort Pike.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Six cases of yellow fever have been reported to the Board of Health to-day, all but two originating in the family of Captain Hooper, of the barque Florence Cooper, from Havana. The following is an abstract of the report:—

"Mrs. Hooper died June 30. A sister of Captain Hooper out of danger. Infant six months of age in dangerous condition. Son of Captain Hooper, aged nine years, out of danger. A German of thirty years of age reported dead at the Hospital, and one death at the St. Charles Hotel."

The steamer Prince of Wales from Mobile refused to heave to at Quarantine on Saturday, and successfully ran past under fire from Fort Pike. A warrant has been issued for her return, and the arrest of her officers. The penalty is a fine of five thousand dollars and not more than one year's incarceration.

Projected Prize Fight in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—A "mill" between Tom King and Sam Turner will take place at Plaquemine, 110 miles up the river, on Wednesday, between 6 and 8 in the morning, for $1000.

EMIGRATING.—A great number of Italian laborers, finding it impossible to obtain work in Italy, have emigrated to Austria, where they are now employed in the arsenals at Pola and Trieste.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 2—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 72¾; Illinois Central shares, 79; Erie Railroad, 48.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—Noon.—Cotton quiet and inactive. The sales will be about 5000 bales. Middling uplands, 11d.; and middling Orleans, 11¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s. 6d. Provisions firm. Cheese, 62s.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 1d. Sperm Oil, £122.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Petroleum, 41f.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 2—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 72⅞; Erie Railroad, 48⅛; Illinois Central, 79.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—2 P. M.—Cotton has declined ⅛d. Middling uplands, 10⅞d. Petroleum advanced to 38s. 6d.

Bacon has declined to 41s. 6d. Cotton has declined to 43s. 6d.

LONDON, July 2.—No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar has advanced to 25s. 3d.

The Bremen Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—The steamer Bremen, from New York on the 22d ult., arrived to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—The Southern mail service restored as before the war, and which went into operation yesterday, includes about one thousand routes, and is as completely under contract with responsible parties as at any former period.

This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, two repeated and severe storms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, rain and hail, did much damage to property, unroofing houses, blowing down walls of dwellings, uprooting trees, and unmooring vessels in the harbor, and damaging some of them considerably. The crops in this section have also suffered much.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 1.—The Montreal passenger train bound north this morning, over the Hudson River Railroad, struck a man, between Breakneck Tunnel and Cornwall, hurling him from the track. The train stopped and picked him up and took him to Fishkill, where he died soon after. He was between fifty and sixty years of age. There was nothing on him by which he could be identified. Coroner Vandewater held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Speaker Colfax, Mr. Wade, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and other Republican Congressmen, arrived here this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—John Conry, a physician of Manayunk, was charged with an assault with intent to kill Andrew Kauffman. Upon the part of the Commonwealth it was alleged that Kauffman roused the defendant from his bed late on the night of May 29, and requested him to visit a woman who was lying sick near by. The defendant refused, and ordered Kauffman away. He went away, but soon returned, and again asked the doctor to go with him to the sick woman; and this time the defendant fired a pistol at him, the bullet just passing Kauffman's head.

The defense alleged that the pistol was fired up in the air, and not at Kauffman, and only to frighten him away, not to do him harm.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Thompson was charged with the larceny of a valise and an overcoat, together valued at $45, belonging to William Meyers. A policeman testified that he arrested the defendant at the West Chester and Media depot, with a valise and an overcoat in his possession, and also that, before the Alderman, in the presence of the prisoner, the owner of the articles, William Meyers, stated that the coat and valise were his, and were stolen from him while he was purchasing a ticket at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad depot. This was the only evidence given in the case, and upon it the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Bridget Fallen pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $12·60, belonging to Maria E. Meyers. There was no witness against this woman: but she herself stated that she committed the theft while drunk. The judge informed her that getting drunk was a bad practice, and one that would always get her into trouble, and asked her how long it would take her to reform, saying that he would send her to prison for as long a time as she might think it would require. Bridget smiled good-naturedly, and said she was ready to leave off the habit right away. The judge said that if she would promise to take the temperance pledge he would make the sentence lighter than he otherwise would, and Bridget promised, and then the judge sentenced her to the county prison for two months—light months, July and August.

Louis Quinlan pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, and was sentenced to the County Prison for six months. Officer Glass, of West Philadelphia, testified that the prisoner had a notorious name by repeated thefts in West Philadelphia.

Adam Laner was charged with the larceny of $3, belonging to Jacob Blum. Mr. Blum employed the defendant as salesman in his store, at No. 415 Spruce street. One day Mr. Blum gave him $15 with which to buy sugar, and he bought only $12 worth, and kept the remaining $3. And, according to Mr. Blum, similar transactions had before occurred between himself and this young man.

It was a question of intent, for the defendant received the money by honest means. If at the time of receiving he intended to steal it, he committed larceny in this dishonest appropriation; but, if the idea of keeping the money was an afterthought, he could not be convicted under a bill charging larceny alone.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

John Kelly was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon his wife.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 108⅞ for 6s of 1881; and 106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾, and the old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53, no change; Reading at 54⅜, no change; and Minehill at 59, a slight advance. 59 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 27 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 66 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Southwark sold at 103½; 139½ was bid for First National; 106½ for Seventh National; 162 for Philadelphia; 139½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; and 110 for Tradesmen's.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30¼, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Navigation at 47, no change; Susquehanna Canal at 17, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 19¾, no change; 53 was bid for Morris Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138¼; 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 138¼.

—A Washington despatch makes the following statement relative to the public finances:—

"The usual Treasury statements for July 1 will be omitted, and no exhibit made until August 1, in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, which occurs June 30, and which renders necessary the accurate and official compilation of all the accounts of customs officers and others, some of which cannot be received until towards the close of July. The official reports are based upon these exhibits made at the close of the fiscal year, hence the necessity for official accuracy, and the consequent delay in the statement. Nothing official can be given of the movement of the Treasury for June, except such prominent facts as the payment of large sums for currency interests and maturing compounds which have materially reduced the currency balance. The Customs receipts for June will probably reach $12,500,000, while the receipts for Internal Revenue for the month show a footing of $20,400,000 in round numbers, an increase of $3,500,000 on May, and but $400,000 less than for the corresponding month in 1866. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, are $265,853,194·88, against $305,864,182·18 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866. This shows a decrease of $40,000,000 for the year, and is just equal to the Commissioner's revised estimates made after the reductions in the tax law were agreed upon. The following tabular statement of monthly receipts for the fiscal years 1866 and 1867 is interesting:—

	1866	1867.
July	$31,693,470·75	$27,079,103·38
August	24,097,520·09	36,045,390,81
September	27,936,415·82	33,714,718 66
October	30,457,983·53	26,414,430·29
November	26,849,695·39	21,107,122·59
December	24,258,863·34	20,050,824 13
January	25,253,510 97	17,604,396·64
February	20,452,169·60	14,838,411·90
March	22,496,067·18	15,183,226·21
April	19,435,851·22	14,414,030·56
May	21,724,680·60	16,871,207,81
June	20,822,448·23	204,482,382·20
Total	$305,864,182·18	$265,853,194·86

"The Treasury balance will be largely reduced during July. The internal revenue receipts for that month are estimated at $20,000,000, but, besides $19,000,000 of gold interest due to-morrow, and $21,000,000 of compound notes, with accrued interest, due July 15, there will be heavy payments made on account of the army, out of the appropriations for 1868."

—The Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Company announce a dividend of 5 per cent., clear of State tax, payable on the 8th instant.

—The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 12th instant.

—The Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company have declared a dividend of $1·50 per share, payable on and after the 11th instant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500	Pa 6s, 1 ser,ac.int	101⅞	99 sh	Pa R......ls.b5.	58
$2000	Pa 6s. 2 ser..ac.int	101⅞	14 sh	Leh N stk.......	47
$200	do..................	101⅞	8	do..................	47
$1000	do..................	101⅞	100 sh	Pres Coal.........	12⅝
$1000	City 6s, Old.........	95	100	do..................	12⅝
$1000	do. Old.........	95	100 sh	Read R......b30.	54⅝
$2600	do. New..ls.	99¾	100	do...........s5.	54⅝
$300	do. New......	99¾	100	do...........b5.	54⅝
$3000	C & Am mt '83....	90	200	do..........b30.	54⅝
$1000	Pa R 2 m 6s.........	95	100 sh	Susq Cnl..........	17
$1000	do..................	95	100 sh	Sch N Pf..........	30¾
1 sh	Minehill R.......	59	50 sh	Sch. Nav.....b5.	19¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅞@109; do. 1862, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107½@107¾; do., 1865, new, 106⅛@106⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106¼@106⅜; do., June, 106¼@106⅜; do., July, 106¼@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118⅞@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118⅜@118⅞; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@117⅝; do., December, 1864, 116⅞@117¼; do., May, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 137⅞@138⅛. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 108⅞@109⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. new, 106⅛@106⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 106⅛@106⅜; 3d series, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 116⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 2.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and the advance noted several days ago has been lost. The receipts and stocks, although exceedingly small, are adequate for the demand, which is entirely from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·50 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $9@9·75 for extra, $9·75@11·50 for Northwestern extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. 50 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $9—a decline. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much doing in Wheat, but prices remain without change. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·25@2·80, and 500 bushels California at $3. A lot of new Virginia was held at $3·25. Rye Flour is unchanged. Sales of 800 bushels Western at $1·50. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow, in store and afloat, at $1·13. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 80@81c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $42 ℔ ton.

Whisky—Holders ask 30c ℔ gallon, in bond.

RAVAGES OF WILD BEASTS IN BENGAL.—Recent returns show that in the division of Bhaugule, India, which includes the Santhal country, one thousand five hundred persons have been killed by tigers in the last six years. In Assam seven hundred and thirty-three have been killed, and four thousand four hundred and seventy-four tigers have been killed by the hunters in the same period. The Commissioner of Cuttack, noticing the destructiveness of wild elephants in the Gurjat districts, remarks that they roam about in herds of from eighty to two hundred, but, notwithstanding that a reward of fifty rupees has been offered for the destruction of each, the natives will not, and dare not, shoot them.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY.—There is a priest now residing at Capri who possesses two hundred blind quails. He has their eyes put out with a hot knitting needle in order that they should "call," and so decoy others of their species. He has driven a good trade this season, and as he waxes richer becomes a man of great importance with his fellow-townsmen.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............................JULY 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ....77 | 11 A. M. ....86 | 2 P. M. 89

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr F. Keating, Higgins, Portland, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Bellows, Hartford, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Hallowell, Tyler & Co.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 30 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Matilda, Dix, 7 days from Calais, with lumber to Merchant & Co.
Brig Olive, Foss, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, 6 days from Hatteras Inlet, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, 4 days from Hartford, with mdse. to captain.
Schr F. Keating, Higgins, from Quincy Point, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Brig F. Butler, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 28th ult.
Schr Surprise, Beers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th ult.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 22d ult.
Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Harris; A. Tirrell, Atwood; and E. B. Emery, Steelman, hence, at Boston 29th ult.
Schrs S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, and M. Farrow, Congdon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 28th ultimo.
Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, and Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 29th ult.
Schrs E. and L. Cordery, Grace; J. Shay, Vaughan; M. P. Smith, Grace; W. F. Garrison, Lloyd; W. W. Marcy, Champion; Charles Hill, Cheeseman; W. P. Phillips, Somers; R. G. Glover, Ingersoll; and Charles P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Arrived, U. S. steamer Minnesota, Com. Alden, from Portsmouth.
Steamship Tripoli, Martyn, from Liverpool.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston.
Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, from Richmond.
Ship Wisconsin, Arcus, from Liverpool.
Barque Conobbi, Maccio, from Leghorn.
Barque Damon, Wilkins, from Buenos Ayres.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Execution of Maximilian.

From the Tribune.

If it be true, as our despatches affirm, that Maximilian has been shot, then the Liberals of Mexico have stained with unnecessary cruelty the young Republic so gloriously established. Gloriously, we say, for the persistent courage of the Mexican Republicans in the attempt to overthrow the Empire has not many parallels. The Mexicans were divided, and in the early part of the war the Republicans were merely rebels, insurgents, the remnant of a State, thrown against the borders of America, and prepared at any moment to escape to our territory. With what energy and trustfulness, with what unpausing vigor the little Republic fought the French, the Belgians, the Austrians, and even domestic enemies like Ortega and Santa Anna, the history of the last few years will tell. Juarez shows what perseverance combined with courage may do, for Juarez, after all, was the leading spirit in the war. He was the ablest of the Mexican chiefs, and his triumphs have been worthy of his cause.

We trust we do not speak offensively of Mexico when we say that but for the United States this triumph might have been doubtful. America was always with Juarez. Resolutions of sympathy were popular in our legislative assemblies. Napoleon was regarded as an intruder, and the popular feeling demanded his expulsion. When Austria proposed to reinforce Maximilian, the Government directed our Minister to protest and withdraw. Austria, with Prussia menacing her, and Sadowa looming up, desisted. When Ortega attempted to cross the Rio Grande and oppose Juarez, he was arrested by Sheridan. The moral sentiment of America was so earnest, and the demands of our Government so pressing, that Napoleon was compelled to evacuate so hastily that his retreat was virtually a humiliation. To America, therefore, more than any other agency, Mexico owes her freedom. As allies, we ventured to implore Mexico to be generous in her triumph. This voice has not been heeded. Perhaps, owing to Mr. Seward's circumlocution, it was never heard. This remains to be known. Certain it is that in spite of the prayer of the American nation for the life of Maximilian, he has been executed.

We regard this execution as a disaster to Mexico. Whatever may be said of his imperial enterprise, Maximilian was a liberal and enlightened prince. When Austria made him Viceroy of her Italian provinces, he was so generous towards conquered Lombardy and Venice that he was recalled. In Mexico such a rule as was permitted to him showed a progressive statesmanship. He was an accomplished gentleman. The end of his life shows that he was a brave and self-denying soldier. To take such a man, a prisoner, in broad day, and shoot him, merely because he had been unfortunate in war, is a blunder. To do so in defiance of the civilized world is a crime. To America it is an insult. We merely ask the poor boon of this helpless, unfortunate young man's life, and it is denied. We gave Mexico national triumph, and in return she spurns even our counsels of mercy.

We feel this more keenly because of our treatment of Jefferson Davis. We had a class of people here who insisted that war was not complete until we had hanged a man—a poor old man of sixty. Like the cannibals of Africa, the only fruits of their victory were the wasted bodies of their enemies. The clamor was so loud that even wise men bowed their heads and joined in it. At one time it was feared that our triumphant and glorious war would be dishonored by a gallows. But the better sense of people prevailed, and the leader of one of the greatest Rebellions in history was set free. How much nobler in the eyes of the world will America appear with Davis free than Mexico with this dead body of an amiable and unfortunate prince. Is Davis living any more dangerous than Maximilian dead? Is America weaker than Mexico because of this magnanimity? Rather does not Maximilian's name receive a glory from the circumstances of his death which Davis may have reason to envy? The worst we can do with a traitor is to make a martyr of him; and Maximilian, bereft of crown, sceptre, kingdom, army—nay, even of his wife and his native heritage—driven from his capital, conquered and betrayed, could wish nothing more than the chance to show the world that he could die like a soldier and a prince. Mexico has gained nothing by this execution. Maximilian would have gone into obscurity. She has made him a hero. Juarez, we see, states that the clamor for the execution of Maximilian was so great he could not resist it. The statesman who governs by clamor is a coward. If Juarez permitted this act against his better judgment, we have no assurance that he may not be again controlled in great emergencies.

It is not pleasant to speak thus of Juarez or of a nation with which we are in sympathy. But Mexico to-day has lost one-half of the moral value of her triumph by shooting the Austrian prince. At the same time we may also see that so much as Mexico has lost we have gained by our own generosity and magnanimity in the case of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Johnson's Two Pilgrimages—A Cheering Contrast.

From the Herald.

We congratulate Mr. Johnson upon having arrived at the National Capital with Mr. Seward's seal still unbroken upon his lips—upon having passed triumphantly through the temptation of several assemblages in several cities, never uttering anything but the merest commonplaces, and without being guilty of a single speech that could even be tortured into a political policy. He has wisely followed the advice we gave when he started upon his tour. There was a moment when we trembled for the result, fearing that his efforts to hold his tongue would lead to a greater evil than that his silence was intended to avoid. We feared his fate might be that of the Elliver Ollsworth, which, as is well known, "biled her buster" on the Connecticut river. At that moment we intimated that there were things more to be feared than a bad speech, and urged him not to make an exhibition of good sense at too great cost to his comfort.

We advised that he should sacrifice such a vanity as men's good opinion rather than a thing so precious as mental satisfaction; and we even pointed out the topic he should treat, if any, and the kind of treatment of it that would do least harm—a speech namely—reiterating the views of that excellent veto message in which he said that the Military bill gave the five commanders absolute power. But he has gotten home without utterance, and that is all the better. If he sees reason to regret his silence, or still feels in the least uneasy, we advise that he should set the hoarded vials of his wrath in order, and label them nicely, to the end that he may discharge them with effect in a stinging message to Congress at the July session.

The country will agree with us that the contrast between the Chicago trip and this Boston trip is one of good cheer. For all those savage diatribes—that bandying of unworthy epithets—those disgraceful scenes, which every memory will recall—we have here only pleasant parties and welcome; and in all the speeches it is the indicative mood that prevails. There are some interjections—the President had some wonder to express—but it was an amiable wonder. He was surprised, agreeably, of course, to find that there was no "acrimony," no bitterness, no ill-will—nothing, perhaps, that might force from him savage objurgation. We do not know whether this wonder of his was quite polite. We are not sure but it indicated a dim suspicion that the Downeasters, unused to getting hold of a man of his mettle, would come together and dine on him, like the Cannibal Scythians, in the expectation that they would be endowed with the great qualities of him they ate. Whatever his thoughts were, it remains on record that the President was exceedingly surprised to find the Downeasters a civil and decent people. We may doubt whether his frequent expression of this surprise was quite polite; still it is a surprise with which the country at large will feel a certain sympathy; and we are sure that the fact that his expressions on this point were the strongest he made during his pilgrimage, will be the source of the highest gratification to the whole American people.

Senator Wade on Capital and Labor—What He Says in Kansas and What He Thinks at Home.

From the Times.

We have published from the Cincinnati *Commercial* a report by a correspondent of a visit to "Ben Wade at home," which will be found entertaining and instructive. The principal object of the article is evidently to bring the distinguished statesman properly forward as a candidate for the Presidency; and the forms usually adopted in such cases are duly observed. We have all the details of the personal appearance, domestic habits, and peculiar tastes of Mr. Wade; his early life and experience, his hopes, struggles, and successes, given in full, and with that peculiar zest known only to the skilled and experienced trainer of Presidential candidates.

Mr. Wade is, of course, as all candidates for office are, a "self-made man." His first great struggle was with algebra, pages of which he would read over and over again "fifty times" without being able to make anything whatever of them. Last summer he studied with the same care "Cæsar's Campaigns," and his chronicler remarks, with reference to the labor expended upon that subject, that "Mr. Wade *ought to* and *no doubt* does understand the campaigns of Cæsar." He rises at daylight, makes the fires, goes to the stable to look after his horses, reads his letters and answers some; is very fond of "Nasby;" committed Mother Goose to memory when that classic was presented to him, and tries to get somebody to laugh with him, as he "don't like to laugh alone." He cannot eat anything cooked in grease, and "the sight of butter almost turns his stomach" (we are quoting, it will be remarked); and in spite of the many attempts that are made to deceive him, his unerring sagacity never fails to detect grease in his food, and he refuses to eat!

But we do not care to follow further, interesting as they are, the details of Senator Wade's domestic life and habits. One object of his visiting correspondent was to find out what he meant by his speech in Kansas on the relations of capital and labor, and a good share of his letter is accordingly devoted to that subject.

The only report made of that speech was made by a correspondent and attache of the *Times*, who first telegraphed its substance and then gave its points more fully in a letter, both of which were published in the *Times*. The Hartford *Evening Press* states that "Senator Wade has written a letter saying that the New York *Times* reporter who reported a speech of his in Kansas purposely misunderstood him," and Forney's Philadelphia *Press* speaks of it as a "false and malicious report." Both these statements are utterly untrue. Mr. Wade has written no letter at all; nor does he, in the conversation reported by the correspondent of the *Commercial*, impugn the accuracy of the report. He speaks of it as "garbled," which means nothing at all, except that it was not a *verbatim* report—and while he asserts that the editor of the *Times* "purposely misunderstands" him (a process we certainly do not comprehend), he says nothing whatever of the reporter.

In that speech Mr. Wade said precisely what our reporter represented him as having said. In a subsequent conversation with him, after reading the report and our comments upon it, Mr. Wade complained of the latter, but admitted the substantial accuracy of the report itself. Our correspondent heard distinctly what the Senator said, and took special pains to repeat it correctly; and his understanding of it was precisely that of the other menbers of the party who heard it and made comments upon it.

The following are paragraphs from that speech, embodying what Senator Wade did say on these subjects:—

> "Mr. Wade then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, he meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women. He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all, not only without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex. He repeated that he intended to keep in advance of the people on this subject, and that he was now ready to take another jump forward, if necessary. In his view radicalism upon this and all other questions was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocrisy and cowardice. The conservative was a mere lickspittle and hanger-on; he was not only willing to be trampled in the dust, but was willing to remain there.
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> "Senator Wade then proceeded to say that there was another question upon which he would express his views, although his hearers might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of slavery, and now that of labor and capital must pass through the ordeal. The shadow of the approaching struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out. That Congress which had done so much for the slaves, cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction between the man who labors and him that does not. (Applause). 'If you dullheads,' said the speaker, 'can't see this, the women will, and will act accordingly.' It will not be long before the laborers will demand of canvassers, upon the eve of an election, 'What will you do for us?' and they will have a satisfactory answer. It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. More leisure must be given to the people for mental accomplishments, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their mission, since they had failed to effect this result. Here, in Kansas, said the speaker, where every man is a capitalist to a greater or less extent, these inequalities are not so great, and are not so keenly felt as they are in the East, and the speaker would advise every man in that section who is subject to a capitalist in any degree to cut loose from him and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith. 'Men of Kansas,' he said, 'if you do as much for yourselves as the Almighty has done for you, you will be the Lord's creation.' Mr. Wade pledged himself to advocate the 'natural rights of man' boldly and persistently; spoke of the great commercial results which would inevitably flow from the completion of the Pacific Railway, and then referred to the striking fact that the excursion party had, during the two weeks of its journeying, accomplished by rail a distance which would have taken a year to traverse by the old modes of conveyance. He concluded by thanking the people of Lawrence for the cordial welcome and kindly courtesies they had extended to the party he represented."

Now, while the letter of the *Commercial's* correspondent is used by the ultra radical supporters of Mr. Wade to discredit this report, and is made the pretext for an absolute and sweeping denial of its accuracy, the letter itself contains nothing of the sort. Mr. Wade said nothing that can be twisted into such a denial. On the contrary, the letter confirms the substantial accuracy of the report. The Senator repeats in the conversation what he said in the Lawrence speech.

Mr. Wade at Lawrence said, now that slavery has been destroyed Congress must next "grapple with the terrible distinction that exists between the man that labors and him that does not." The laborers, he said, "will soon demand of candidates on the eve of an election, what will you do for us? and they *will have a satisfactory answer.*" He denounced it as neither just nor right that men should be compelled to labor all their lives. Upon this subject as upon all others, radicalism he said was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocrisy and cowardice; and he meant on this subject, as he had always done on others, to "keep in advance of the people." These were his statements at Lawrence of the nature of the coming struggle which must be met—which it was hypocrisy and cowardice to try to shun, and which would speedily demand the action of Congress; and he added, as a further statement of the evil and a suggestion of the cure, that "property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out."

We regarded and treated this as a declaration that the Senator was in favor of a "more equal distribution of capital." We cannot see even now what other meaning could be attached to it. But Senator Wade now denies that he advocated any such distribution of property, and gives some very excellent reasons why it should not be made. Nevertheless, he repeats all he said at Lawrence about the coming struggle between capital and labor, about the terrible condition of the laborer, and the absolute necessity of elevating his condition and giving him a share in the proceeds of his labor. And when asked how this is to be brought about, he confesses that he "don't know;" he "can't solve it;" he has many ideas on the subject, but none "worthy of so great a subject." He thinks, on the whole, the principle of coöperation about as good as anything—at least it is "as far as he has got."

We submit that Mr. Wade in this does not come up to his own pledge of "keeping ahead of the people." He is not even ahead of us—for we have advocated the principle of coöperation for years, wherever it can be properly and profitably applied. And he evidently shrinks in this matter from the "radicalism" which he declares to be righteousness, and falls back for safety on the conservatism which he declares to be "hypocrisy and cowardice."

We are glad to see even this evidence of sanity and sense on the Senator's part. But why should he fill the public mind with the clamor and confusion of a great struggle on a subject concerning which he confesses his utter ignorance? Why parade and exaggerate evils for which he says he knows no remedy? It is only demagogues, selfish hunters after office through reckless and unscrupulous ways, that thus disturb the public peace without definite object or aim. He did all in his power to rouse the national feeling against slavery—but he did that with a distinct and practical purpose; he knew a remedy for the evil, and he attained it. But why should he rouse the laboring classes against the property and capital of the country, when he confesses that he knows no cure for the inequalities that exist? This is the work of a demagogue, of an incendiary, and not of a statesman.

The truth is, the evils depicted in such glaring colors are in this country mainly imaginary. Laborers here can make themselves sharers in the property of the country—can become capitalists themselves—just as nine in ten of all the capitalists in the country have done so before them—by industry, frugality, and intelligent enterprise. And it always has been, is now, and always will be, impossible to provide any other means of getting rich by force of law, consistently with the existence of society.

The Great Celebration at Rome.

From the World.

The imposing scenic aspects of the august ceremonies now in progress in the Eternal City are rather topics for description than discussion. Even the few outlines received through the ocean telegraph convey a lively sense of the almost oppressive gorgeousness of the occasion, and the mails will bring us graphic accounts of a celebration solemn and magnificent enough to allure the best descriptive pens of the age to the fullest exertion of their powers. Awaiting the letters which Mr. Hurlbut will send the *World* from Rome, we concern ourselves, at present, with these august pomps no further than to cast an inquiring glance in search of their significance.

This revival, on a scale of unwonted magnificence, of an ecclesiastical gorgeousness which has for some ages been falling into desuetude—what does it betoken? Is it a mere idle pomp, a display of meaningless splendor which amuses the imagination but touches none of the deeper chords of the heart, or it is a veritable sign of the times symptomatic of a relapse of religious feeling towards the venerable and imposing usages of the middle ages? If this great ceremonial were an isolated fact, if it would not thus challenge inquiry and conscript our thoughts to search in pursuit of its meaning. But it is not an isolated phenomenon. It has been preceded, and is accompanied, by exhibitions of kindred and associated tendencies which compel us to ask whether a great reactionary movement is not in progress in the religious thought of the time. Among the kindred facts we will mention only the "ritualism," which is making such progress as to have been for some time a leading topic of public discussion.

The fact that there are numerous minds, including many of great culture and refinement, whose religious cravings are less and less satisfied with the unadorned simplicity of Protestant forms, might be taken to indicate that while the cultivators of physical science are coming to regard the Christian religion with growing incredulity, there is, on the contrary, in minds of æsthetic culture, a strongly developed tendency towards a deeper religious life, and towards forms by which the senses and the imagination are made tributary to devotional susceptibilities. These mutually opposing tendencies towards irreligion on the one side and ritualism on the other, are natural counterparts resulting perhaps from different but equally one-sided modes of viewing the universe. Religion is rather a want of the affections than of the intellect. The chief guarantee of its perpetuity is the deep need felt by a large class of minds of the support and repose which they find in the exercise of religious emotions. Even if cold dry reasoners could demonstrate ever so clearly the falsity of this or that system of belief, they would not thereby extinguish this deep-felt want of human nature, and a crop of new religions would spring up to replace those which had been exploded. Religion rests on irrepressible cravings of the human heart, and it can no more be banished from the world than can music, or poetry, or ornamental architecture, or elegant apparel. While nobody would care to vouch for the permanence of any particular school of poetry or art, or any fashion of dress, nobody can doubt that poetry, art, and personal adornment will last as long as the human race. The science which rejects religion because it finds flaws in some parts of the evidence of some particular faith, is as narrow, as fragmentary, as one-sided as is the pietism which cannot tolerate the bold spirit of inquiry which is the breath of science. The present age furnishes conspicuous examples of both these forms of narrowness; and while, on the one hand, we find men of science treating religion with scarcely suppressed contempt, we see on the other a tendency to withdraw religion from the domain of the intellect, and anchor it in the imagination and feelings. Each of these extremes is a phenomenon deserving the most careful study. They are probably disjointed parts of what should be a harmonious whole. Devotees need to borrow something from the bold searching spirit of science, and philosophers need to recognize in the religious element of human nature a subject quite as worthy of patient and profound investigation as the laws of the physical universe. Ritualism is like a maiden who is ready to elope with her lover rather than not have him, and science acts like a guardian who dooms her to perpetual singleness because he is dissatisfied with her suitor. *She* may be wayward, but *he* is the more unreasonable, for human nature has cravings which can no more be extinguished than can the affinity of oxygen for the alkaline metals. And of these strong human affinities the cravings of the religious instincts are among the most powerful and indestructible.

Between the extremes of ritualism and skepticism, one of which asserts the claims of the intellectual, and the other of the emotional part of our nature, there lies a body of inquirers who combine these conflicting tendencies of the age, and deserve to be regarded as its more symmetrical representatives. Recognizing alike the reality of religion and the methods of science, they are carrying into the former the same force, freshness, and independence of thought which have achieved wonders in the latter. Historical and biblical criticism and rational psychology are advancing by strides almost as gigantic as those of physical science, and the faith of advanced communities is probably on the eve of a transfiguration as refulgent as the light which modern science has poured over nature. The emotional tendencies of the human heart, their modes of action, and the laws of their development, are as worthy subjects of investigation as any which can engage the study of superior minds. The further these inquiries are prosecuted the more it will probably be seen that the sources of religion, like those of poetry and art, but in a greater degree than poetry and art, lie in parts of our nature which the processes of simple intellect are as inadequate to analyze as the science of hydraulics is to account for what in the cataract of Niagara we call its sublimity. There are aspects of things perceptible only by the emotional sensibilities, and which the mere intellect cannot detect. The office of the intellect in reference to these is not so much a contemplation of the exciting objects as of the excited sensibilities, and of the laws according to which they operate. We surmise that religious truth will at last be found to resemble poetical truth, as consisting in conformity to certain emotional requirements rather than invulnerability by the logic of the understanding. We have all felt a thousand times that some passage poetically true is physically false. Take, for example, these powerful lines from Byron's description of a thunder-storm in the Alps:—

"Far along
From peak to peak the rattling crags among
Leaps the live thunder! not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers, through her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!"

This is nobly true as addressed to the imagination, but the mere realistic intellect would fling it out as false and incredible. A naturalist will tell you that the thunder was *not* alive; that it did *not* leap; that the mountains had *not* tongues and did *not* shout to each other through the mist. And from his point of view the naturalist is right. But the poet is also right, and despite his fictions, nay, by the aid of his fictions, he conveys a much truer conception of the terrific sublimity of the scene he describes than could have been given in the strict language of science. There are minds gifted to see the devotional aspect of things as great bards are gifted to see their poetical side. We can afford to lose neither the poetical nor the religious view because they are beyond the ken of the mere mathematician and physicist, any more than we are bound to dispense with music because the science of acoustics does not explain the principles of harmony. Whatever is addressed to the emotional parts of our nature must conform to their peculiar organization and modes of operation, and this conformity is the kind of truth to be chiefly sought on such subjects.

Certain it is, that the keen spirit of scientific inquiry which distinguishes this age, has not prevented the development of ritualism and fastidious devoutness in a large class of highly cultivated minds. This is stigmatized as a reaction towards Romanism or mediævalism, but we incline to regard it as an assertion by human nature of one of its strongest and most inextinguishable tendencies. There is a natural alliance between religion and all those other emotive creations which we call the elegant arts, such as poetry, sculpture, architecture, music, painting, etc. It is historically true that all these arts arose and received their greatest development in religious ages, and that it has been their chief employment to embody religious ideas or express religious emotions. Each of them has a separate truth and a separate mode of development. Religion finds in them all aspects not perceived by their undevout cultivators, just as poetry sees in nature a grandeur which escapes a prosaic man of science. Shall the world be blind to the beautiful because science seeks only the true? Shall it abjure religion because it discovers that religion is something different from ratiocination? We trust to see religion reinstated in her old place as the patroness and inspirer of all other beautiful exhibitions of the creative human emotions. When the true relations of religion to science come to be understood, this will be regarded as progress, not retrogression. Ritualism and the gorgeous ceremonial now transacting at Rome are a groping of the age after this consummation, a feeling of the age after the divinity of things, "if haply it may find it."

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERTS.

KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND

North American Gift Concert

Is Now Positively Fixed to Take Place

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY,

SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

A CARD.—The proprietors of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of Concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.

The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on this continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.

500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of these cities for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Gift Concert will be conducted honorably, and that all the gifts advertised will be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of our patrons.

The delay in the completion of this gigantic enterprise has been solely in the interest of the ticket-holders. This is the largest undertaking of the kind ever brought to a successful termination in the United States.

Tickets sold for Concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this Concert at Cooper Institute, New York City.

A present given with every concert ticket.

1	Gift in	Greenbacks		$30,000
1	do	do		10,000
1	do	do		5,000
1	do	do		4,000
1	do	do		3,000
1	do	do		2,000
20	do	do	$1000 each	20,000
20	do	do	$500 each	10,000
1840	Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to			16,000
1	Gift Residence in Chicago			5,000
400	Gold Watches, amounting to			50,000
400	Silver Watches, amounting to			21,000
	And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons, and other Gifts, amounting to			324,000

Making 500,000 Gifts.

A committee to be chosen by ticket holders at the first Concert will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in "Kelley's Weekly," with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and be sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal office to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We will send 5 tickets for $4·50; 10 for $9·00; and 20 for $17·50. Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, and town and State. Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

6 26 14t No. 691 BROADWAY, New York.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
JACK AND GILL.
Jackdaw Jaculution........G. L. FOX
THURSDAY, FOURTH OF JULY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A GRAND MATINEE.
JACK AND GILL,
and a Drama.
G. L FOX IN TWO PIECES.
FRIDAY—LAST BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—JACK AND GILL.
Saturday Night, Last Time of JACK AND GILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
And also on the Afternoon of the Fourth of July will be presented the great dramatization of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's world-famed novel,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in Six Acts and Tableaux, the intense power and exquisite pathos of which have secured for it a success unequalled in American dramatic annals, and invested it, in the popular regard, with
PERENNIAL BEAUTY AND FRESHNESS.
In preparation, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,
now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

GRAND CONCERT OF RISTORI GLEE ASSOCIATION, in aid of the Families of the Firemen who suffered at the late fire in Walnut street, at CONCERT HALL, July 5, 1867. 6 26 6t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.

Can be manufactured very low.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY

HOLLAND & HIBBS,

6 18 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
6 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA;

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 28

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
42 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET;

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selec stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 15

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
5 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

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Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

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Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

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Invited to visit the institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGA

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—This afternoon the corner-stone of the Keystone School, at Nineteenth and Barker streets, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the Sectional Board of the Ninth Section, members of the Board of Control, members of Councils, and citizens. The new building will be a solid and substantial one, 92 feet front by 101 feet deep, and of the rural style of architecture. It will be three and a half stories in height, and surmounted by a handsome cupola of a neat and becoming design. The first floor will have six class rooms, four of which will be 20 by 27 feet, and the other 20 by 24 feet. They will be separated by handy partitions of a becoming design. On the same floor there will be a committee room 13 by 20 feet and a room for teachers' purposes, 13 by 13 feet.

The second story will be the same as the first, with the exception of having two teachers' rooms and no committee room, and the third story will deviate from these but slightly. The upper story, or attic, will be used, it is thought, for the Janitor's purposes. Handsome iron piazzas will be erected on the front, and on each side of the building.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The statement below shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during the month of June, as compared with the same period last year:—

	1867.			1866.		
	For.	Coast.	Tot.	For.	Coast.	Tot.
Steamships	6	...	6	6	...	6
Ships	9	...	9	7	1	8
Barques	19	...	19	22	...	22
Brigs	34	3	37	41	19	60
Schooners	18	678	696	17	793	810
Sloops	...	424	424	...	265	265
Steamers	...	189	189	...	249	249
Barges	...	131	131	...	828	828
Boats	...	2216	2216	...	1767	1767
	86	3641	3727	93	3962	4055

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.—Last evening a convention of firemen was held in the Hall of the Good Intent Engine house, Allen street, above the Frankford road, to make arrangements for the reception of the Excelsior Fire Company, No. 5, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Many companies were represented.

A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of one from each district, was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned, to assemble on next Monday night. It is not definitely known when the visiting company will arrive.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Seventh street, below Arch, has been sold. Last evening the congregation assembled in the church edifice and held a meeting, at which the Rev. Dr. Nevins was called to the chair. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Beadle, Pastor, Rev. Mr. Hodgdon, Theodore Cuyler, and others. The congregation of this church will hereafter meet in the new Horticultural Hall, until a new house of worship is erected somewhere in West Philadelphia.

THE MÆNNERCHOR MUSICAL ORGANIZATION has elected the following as its officers:—President, Frederick Steeb; Vice-President, Andrew C. Feus; Corresponding Secretary, O. Senstack; Financial Secretary, Charles Roth; Treasurer, Richard T. Schmidt; Substitute, C. Werkshagen; Librarian, E. Lohman; Musical Director, Professor L. Engelke. This Society will take part in the grand musical festival in the course of preparation.

THE NEW BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS met at Moyamensing Prison yesterday, and organized by the election of the following officers:—President, Dr. John B. Biddle; Secretary, Edmund Smith; Clerk, Joseph K. Howell; Superintendent, William B. Perkins.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR met at the Almshouse yesterday morning, for the purpose of organizing for the coming year. George Erety was re-elected President; Frederick A. Server, Treasurer; and Charles T. Miller, Secretary.

STRAWBERRIES.—The strawberry season has come to a close, and Hammonton for such produce exists but in history. During the season 222,243 quarts of the berries were sent from that place to New York. On one day, 47,325 quarts were brought to Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Jack and Gill* will be continued during the week as the holiday card, with Mr. G. L. Fox and his fine company of pantomimists in the cast.

On Thursday afternoon (Fourth of July) a great bill will be offered, comprising *Jack and Gill* and a fine drama, in both of which Mr. G. L. Fox will appear.

On Friday evening Mr. Fox takes a benefit, when a splendid bill will be presented.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels were favored with a crowded house last night. The performances of the troupe are novel and attractive.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Uncle Tom's Cabin* drew a fine house last night, and is as popular as ever. The piece is in good hands, and is played unusually well. On Thursday, the Fourth of July, a grand matinee will be given.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS continue their *soirees diaboliques* at the "Family Resort," in Eleventh street, above Chesnut. They are better than ever.

THE PEABODY PORTRAIT of Queen Victoria remains on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street, during the present week. The exhibition closes next Saturday.

How a Manager Secured a "Novelty."

A Paris correspondent describes a singular scene which recently occurred at the Restaurant Gouset in the reserved garden of the Paris Exhibition. In an elegant saloon the company at three tables were remarked for their unreserved gayety. The first was occupied by M. Dormeuil, director of the Palais Royal Theatre; the second by M. Duquesnel, of the Odeon; and the third by M. Harmant, director of the Vaudeville, each of whom was entertaining some members of his theatrical staff. After having shown them the splendors of the Exhibition, jests were exchanged among the three tables, and the sounds of merriment were frequent. Suddenly Harmant paused. His stage director, Vizentini, had whispered something in his ear; Harmant rose and spoke in a low tone to his two colleagues; each remained surprised, gazing on a head of marvellous stupidity, similar to that of Grassot at twenty. The same nose, a similar idiotic smile contradicting the shrewd expression of the eyes, and the same stature. In fine, the most comic and original countenance that could be seen. The head belonged to a waiter of the restaurant, who appeared in no way surprised at his unexpected success. "It is a treasure," said one. "It is a gem," exclaimed the second. "I must have him," said Harmant.

The hero was at once sent for, and offers began. Fortunately, he had already been on the stage, but had quitted the profession to become a waiter, and thereby earn twenty francs a day. Such a sum would make the boldest reflect, but *impressarii* on the look-out for novelties know no obstacles; twenty francs a day is six hundred francs a month; the Palais Royal offered four hundred francs; the Odeon, four hundred and fifty francs; but the Vaudeville at length triumphed by several lengths in this comic race. M. Harmant wished to sign the treaty at once; but the other made a show of reluctance, as his ambition had grown with his success. A new piece for his *debut* is about to be ordered, and in the month of October will be seen this singular head. What was the astonishment of M. Harmant on receiving his bill, running thus:—Breakfast, sixty francs; consultation of the *garcon*, ten francs; first month's salary in advance, six hundred francs. Total, six hundred and seventy francs.

OYSTERS IN ENGLAND.—The new oyster beds in the bight of the river Exe, in Devonshire, England, extend over nearly one hundred acres. Thirty thousand oysters have been laid down in the bed for breeding purposes.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·32	MOON RISES	8·07
SUN SETS	7·35	HIGH WATER	2·19

MOON'S PHASES.

JULY.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H. M.	WASHINGTON. H. M.
New Moon	1	4·47 ev.	4·40 ev.
First Quarter	8	0·30 mo.	0·23 ev.
Full Moon	16	2·55 ev.	2·48 ev.
Last Quarter	24	9·35 mo.	9·28 mo.
New Moon	30	11·42 ev.	11·35 ev.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, }
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada.	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15
Union	Southampton	New York	June 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	June 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Java	Liverpool	Boston	June 22
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
China	Boston	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	July 6
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	July 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 4
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	July 6
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	July 6
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July 6
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	July —
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr L. A. Babcock, Babcock, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Norwich, do.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, Norwich, do.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Providence, do.
Schr E. Haight, Avery, Wellfleet, do.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Salem, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Leeds, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Salem, do.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr M. Price, Garrison, Plymouth, Hammett & Neal.
Schr G. S. Adams, Adams, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr E. W. Gardiner, Steelman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Smith, Boston, Connor & Co.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, Portsmouth, J. J. Dovey & Son.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Corson, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Oneida, Davis, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr W. C. Cargill, Kelly, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Gov. J. Y. Smith, Glading, Providence, do.
Schr Bagaduce, Kennard, Searsport, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, Taunton, Captain.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, Boston, Captain.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Excelsior, Atkinson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Brig Executive, Gorham, 7 days from Bangor, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ranger, Cox, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, 8 days from Saco, with lumber to captain.
Schr G. S. Adams, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Bellows, 5 days from Bridgeport, with stone to captain.
Schr Yeoman, Taylor, 3 days from Concord, with lumber and bark to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, with spokes to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Rock, Rowland, 5 days from Pocomoke river, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.
Schr Bagaduce, Kennard, from New Haven.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from New York.
Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, from New York.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, from Taunton.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Marblehead.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr L. and A. Babcock, Babcock, from Boston.
Schr G. Nevinger, Smith, from Boston.
Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Smith, from Boston.
Schr A. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Oneida, Davis, from Boston.
Schr W. C. Cargill, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr A. Edwards, Somers, from Salem.
Schr M. Price, Garrison, from Plymouth.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from Dighton.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, from Lynn.
Schr E. Haight, Avery, from Provincetown.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Smith, from Provincetown.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Neal, from Bridgeport.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, from Pawtucket.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from Norwich.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Hartford.

BELOW.

Ship Oscar I, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 17th ult.

Steamship Delaware, Thompson, from Liverpool, at Boston 29th ult.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque Progress, Olsen, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Glasgow, Crane, hence for Bremen, was off South Foreland—no date.

Barque Kensington, Baker, hence, at Helvoet 15th ultimo.

Barque Venus, Bent, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 17th ult.

Brig H. Virden, Collins, for Philadelphia in 2 days, at Caibarien 19th ult.

Brig P. Larrabee, Dyer, hence, via St. Marys, Ga., for Montevideo, was spoken May 25, lat. 28 30 N., lon. 43 20.

Schr A. Townsend, Townsend, for Philadelphia in 2 days, at Caibarien 19th ult.

Schr A. Hugle, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 28th ult.

Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mobile 26th ult.

Schr Presto, Briggs, hence, at Newport 29th ult.

Schr Minerva Knight, Bush, hence, for Boston, sailed from Newport 29th ult., having repaired.

Schr J. W. Fish, Wiley, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 29th ult.

Schrs Pioneer, Lothrop, and Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, hence, at Dighton 29th ultimo.

Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 27th ult.

Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, hence, at Washington, D. C., 27th ult.

Schr L. T. Small, Tice, from Danvers for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Edgartown 25th ult.

Schr Dirigo, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th ult.

Schrs Albion, McKean; General Taylor, Robinson; C. S. Maltby, Todd; and Baltimore, Webster, hence, at Norfolk 28th ult.

Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information is hereby given that the lightstation at Pamlico Point, Pamlico Sound, N. C., having been restored, its light will be exhibited on the evening of the 30th inst. No change has been made in the character of the light. It is a Fresnel light, of the fifth order, fixed, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of eleven miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1867.

A "bug" light has been established on the southwest angle of Rose Island, Newport, by the Bristol and New York Steamboat Company, for the use of their boats. It is a white light, about forty feet elevation from the sea, and darkened on the east, northeast, and southeast sides. It is intended to be shown only in the early and later part of the night.

A green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid fifteen fathoms westward of a vessel sunk near the Dudgeon.

The buoy lies in eight and one-half fathoms at low water spring tides, with the Dudgeon Lightvessel bearing S.S.E. by compass, and distant about six miles. One of the masts of the wrecked vessel shows above high water.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. [illegible] CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. [illegible] South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER,

is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,

BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH.

CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11ths 6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOUCK, Proprietors.
6 27 1m

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1} No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 3, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 3·30 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
5 28 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 10 1 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M. Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

An additional Fast Express train will be added on Saturday, July 13, leaving Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; returning, leave Cape Island at 9·00 A. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leave Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May, Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 59 General Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 3·25 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6 30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·50 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8 A. M., 3·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·15 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8} H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford, with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11} HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24}

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—
Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1: Basket do., $1·30.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29} ABOVE RACE.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

1000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 25c.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½, 40, 44, and 50c.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' Tucked Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Undervests.
Just opened 50 dozen Gents' Summer Undervests a 85c., worth $1·25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.
Just opened a new lot of Paris Silk Fans, from auction, at less than importers' prices.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, Shirred Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Victoria Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, soft finish.
Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Spanish Mantle Linens, yard wide, 37½ and 45c.
Linen Huckaback and Linen Birds-eye by the yard.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Fast-color Chintzes, 12½, 16, and 18c.
French Lawns, fast colors, 25, 28, and 31c

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF
MATERIALS FOR
WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
AT
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW.

GIRARD ROW.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at
MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have, under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in such case made and provided, agreed to renew and continue the limited Partnership existing between them, under the following terms:—

1. The name of the firm under which the said partnership shall be conducted is JAMES L. REBER & BROTHER.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, Straw, etc., the said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.

3. The names of the General Partners are JAMES L. REBER, who resides at No. 2100 N. SECOND Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ALFRED L. REBER, who resides at No. 227 POPLAR Street, in said city, and the name of the Special Partner is EUGENE LINNARD, who resides at JOHNSON and GREEN Streets, Germantown, also in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by said Special Partner, Eugene Linnard, to the common stock of the said firm, is two thousand dollars ($2000) in cash.

5. The said renewed and continued Partnership is to commence on the fourth day of June, 1867, and is to terminate on the first day of June, 1869.

JAMES L. REBER,
ALFRED L. REBER,
General Partners.
EUGENE LINNARD,
6 4 tu6w* Special Partner.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED under the firm of BUCKLEY & KESSLER for the manufacture and sale of Spokes, Hubs Wheels, etc.
JOHN BUCKLEY,
THOMAS V. KESSLER.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867. 7 1 3t*

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1867.

Partisanship and the Judiciary.

OUR Democratic contemporary pretends to be greatly scandalized at the prospect of a *partisan* judiciary, as it terms it. But if the Democrats are opposed to a partisan judiciary, why did they force a partisan contest upon the people in connection with the election of a Judge this year? Why did they nominate Judge Sharswood upon a partisan platform? Why did they go out of their way to make that platform especially obnoxious to Republicans, so that not one of them can vote for him without inconsistency and self-stultification? Had the Democratic Convention passed a single resolution disclaiming any desire to make a partisan contest over the judgeship, and then nominated Judge Sharswood simply on his merits as a man and a lawyer, we do not doubt that the Republican Convention would have accepted the tender in good faith, even though, aside from his political opinions, there are considerations of advanced age, etc., which make Judge Sharswood less eligible than he would otherwise be. The Republicans have always been ready to meet the Democrats more than half way in removing the judiciary from the arena of politics. The Democrats could have deprived the present campaign of all partisan aspect had they desired to do so; but they did not. They threw down the glove to the Republicans by making a partisan nomination upon a platform which is the very essence of partisanship. Not content with those issues which are legitimately before the people, they went out of their way to express obnoxious opinions upon other questions. They made themselves gratuitously infamous by attacking a worthy class of our fellow-citizens, and voluntarily assuming the championship of injustice towards them. They roamed over the broad field of national politics to collect all the Copperhead drift-wood and old, worm-eaten party lumber they could find, to incorporate into the platform upon which they were going to run a candidate for *Judge*. And now they have the assurance to complain that the Republicans are making this a *partisan* contest, and introducing *politics* into the judiciary!

Having thus, as we think, floored our antagonist upon the question of responsibility for the partisan aspect of our present judicial campaign, we would simply observe that there is a great deal of clap-trap and humbug about this whole idea of a non-partisan judiciary. We have never had such an one in this country, and probably never shall. A judge's interpretation of the Constitution and the laws will always be more or less affected by his political views. Everybody knows this. It always has been so, and always will be so. And in just so far the judiciary always has been, and always will be, partisan. A Democratic judge goes upon the bench with those views of constitutional law which he has adopted as a Democrat. A case comes up involving these views, and he decides accordingly. It is in that sense a "partisan" decision, though not necessarily a corrupt or incorrect one. A Republican does the same. Where parties differ as to their construction of the Constitution, the dominant party has a right to have its views represented and put in practice by the judiciary whom it elects. The people have a right to rule in this department, as in all others of the Government.

The obnoxious partisanship in the judiciary is when the judges go outside of the case in hand, as they did in the Dred Scott dictum, and put forth *obiter dicta* upon questions which are not before them for decision, thus attempting to foist their own political opinions upon the people for law. This kind of judicial partisanship, we are sorry to say, has found its staunchest supporters, as well as its chief examples, in the Democratic party.

As between the rival candidates for the judgeship in the present campaign, we support Judge Williams, both because we conceive him to be the best qualified for the position, and because of his sound political opinions. His views upon constitutional law are of the national and Republican school. We expect his decisions to be imbued with a spirit of loyalty and true nationality upon all questions that have a political bearing, such as we could not expect from any disciple of the modern Democratic school.

The Execution of Maximilian an Insult to the United States.

WHATEVER may be thought either of the justice or humanity of the Mexican Government in executing the late Emperor Maximilian, all must agree that in doing so it has shown very little regard for the wishes of the United States—very little gratitude for the part our Government has taken in saving the republic of Mexico from complete overthrow. Had it not been for the direct and positive influence exerted by the United States, Maximilian would to-day have been upon the throne of Mexico, and Juarez and his bloodthirsty crowd would have been fugitives and vagabonds from the country of their birth. Yet, though we had saved the republic from destruction and had restored Juarez to his Presidency, he and those with him, who constitute the Government of Mexico, refused us the poor boon of the life of a prisoner of war! The act of executing Maximilian, in the face of our remonstrances, under all the circumstances, was a direct and positive insult to the United States. What we had done for Mexico, and for Juarez personally, entitled our wishes to respect, and not to contemptuous disregard. The *request* of the United States was not to be thrust back in our faces in that manner by a Government that we had saved from utter destruction. We repeat, that the act was an insult to the United States, and humiliates us in the eyes of the world. There are many persons who doubt the capacity of the Mexicans for self-government, and this bloody and cruel act will not tend to diminish that feeling.

"There were Giants in those Days."

THE publication of a posthumous work of ex-President Martin Van Buren takes us back half a century, and places us in the days when the opinions of Hamilton, Jefferson, and the elder Adams were the central thoughts of the political world. Mr. Van Buren, then a young man, had already mingled in the political din, and taken his place at the feet of Jefferson, the Father of Democracy. How ardent his partisanship, and how bitter his feelings, is attested by a work written forty years later, in which all the fires of personality still continue to burn. The work of Mr. Van Buren is entitled "The Political Parties of the United States," and examines critically the views of the various sects which, under different names, have ever been contending, and do yet contend, for mastery. The origin of the Federal and the Republican parties he makes very simple. He states that in Washington's Cabinet were two opinions, one held by Hamilton, and the other by Jefferson; and around these two men gathered the people, who were thus divided into the two great parties which so bitterly reviled each other seventy years ago. The feeling in these times were far more intense than it was during the darkest days of our late war. The Republicans were Jacobins, lovers of anarchy, haters of order and virtue; while the Federalists were monarchists, worshippers of despotism, despisers of liberty. There appears to have been no halting between two opinions; and the ex-President author took his place with Jefferson's adherents. While Mr. Van Buren had an undoubted right to hold what opinions he pleased of Colonel Hamilton, yet we do not think that he was justified in publishing such a work as that before us. It is a long attack on the first American financier. He detracts from his merits, his political wisdom, his patriotism. He writes as a partisan, and were we to receive his statements as true, we would place Hamilton out of the list of statesmen, and among the able theorists who, through lack of decision and principles, have failed to make their mark. He was an over-estimated man. His ability, although it was great, was yet of so peculiar a kind that it only bore the Dead Sea fruit of ashes. Such is the judgment passed on the lamented Hamilton by Mr. Van Buren, and we think that all will join with us in lamenting its publication. The fame of Hamilton is too well established to be shaken at this late day, and the attempt only rebounds on him who attempts to undermine the popularity of that great and good man. We question the taste which led to the publication of the work without its having the benefit of the author's revision, for we feel assured that had he read the proofs many of the passages now appearing would have been omitted. As it is, his sudden death prevented such correction, and Mr. Van Buren's reputation for charity is injured, without the fame of Alexander Hamilton suffering any diminution.

Affairs in Tennessee.

A GREAT deal is said first and last about the condition of affairs in Tennessee, and the conservatives are never tired of denouncing Governor Brownlow and the other constituted authorities of the State; but the facts seem to be that the real trouble lies in a disinclination on the part of the conservatives to obey the laws. Thus we see that one Judge Grant, "Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee" in Tennessee, has recently addressed a circular to the various county courts, requesting them, in defiance of the law, to appoint officers to hold the State election. Governor Brownlow very properly denounces this attempt to override the laws as "seditious, wicked, and revolutionary." If the conservatives will simply obey the laws, instead of attempting to set them at defiance, we shall have no more troubles in Tennessee.

THE New York *Times* gets off the following at the expense of the *Herald*:—

> "We are delighted to find that the Pope, though a very old man, is still very muscular. Our neighbor the *Herald* published on Saturday a special despatch from Rome saying that the American prelates presented him a 'model of the yacht Henrietta in silver, the yacht being laden below with gold pieces to the amount of fifty thousand dollars;' and that 'the Pope, who was in excellent humor, lifted the exquisite model, with its cargo, from the case, and said, with a gracious smile, *non e un vapore!*' It may not be thought surprising that the Pope should be able to tell a yacht from a steamer, but his 'lifting' it, laden as it was, is certainly remarkable. A gold dollar weighs about 25 grains, and fifty thousand of them would weigh about 217 pounds; the model of the yacht in silver, large enough to hold this cargo, could not have weighed less than 500; so that the Pope 'lifted from its case' something over *seven hundred* pounds. This is pretty well for an old man of eighty. Why don't the *Herald* bring him out as an athlete?"

GENERAL complaint is made of the outrageous swindling at Niagara Falls by the hackmen, guides, and others who make their living, and something more, by fleecing unwary visitors. Even those who have their eyes and ears open, and who make direct bargains before the services are performed, are not exempt from extortion. It comes in the shape of compensation for extra services, for which there was no stipulation, and for "mementoes" which the visitor is actually forced to purchase. The hotel proprietors and the local authorities seem to make no effort to suppress these annoyances, and the tourists are left to their own protection, or rather to the devices of the fleecers and swindlers, who pluck their victims without let or hindrance. If half the reported cases are true, the landlords should look to it, and see that the authorities take measures to protect visitors to the Falls, or the hotel business there is likely to suffer.

THE Paris Exposition has now touched the meridian of its glories, and, apart from the intrinsic worth and splendor, it must be owned that Napoleon's political aim in planning it has been accomplished. A twelvemonth since all Europe rang with the name of Prussia, whose prodigious conquests riveted every eye upon her, and left France, before the undisputed mistress of the continent, to play the part of wall-flower for the year. All this seems to have determined Napoleon to push the Exposition more vigorously than ever, seeking to recover his lost prestige, and to answer the dazzling war-stroke of Bismark with a victory of peace which should be no less renowned. He has succeeded. Prussia again takes the second place in public attention, and the whole world talks once more of Paris, of France, and so of Napoleon.

IT has frequently happened that telegraphic despatches have announced Turkish victories over the Cretans which have been subsequently contradicted by mail advices. Another such victory is said to have been won by Omar Pasha on the 3d of June; but it is suspicious that the latest official accounts received at Washington contain no confirmation of this news, although those accounts are dated the day after that on which the battle between the Turks and the Cretans is reported to have been fought. Meantime, the Cretans are holding out bravely, and although meeting with but little real sympathy from the Western Powers, they have declared their determination to be satisfied with nothing short of complete independence.

THE cross-examination of Weichman was continued yesterday, the witness giving the new point that Miss Surratt said, the morning after the assassination, that the death of Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a nigger in the army. Dr. McMillan was called for the prosecution, and identified Surratt as the man who, under a false name, took passage for Europe in September, 1865. This witness testified that Surratt had confessed that he shot some starving and fugitive Union soldiers, and that on reaching Europe he said that he hoped to return and serve Andrew Johnson as Mr. Lincoln had been served.

THE suicide business has now been carried to such a pitch of extravagance by the performers at St. Peter's, that we hope to see a little reaction in that form of sensation. Now that a man has cut his throat in the great church, in presence of a hundred thousand spectators, dying under the statue of St. Peter, we trust that it will be conceded that nothing else in that line worthy to be called novel is possible, and that eccentric suicides will be given up.

Extraordinary Pulpit Mistake.

Last Sunday a local preacher connected with the Primitive Methodist persuasion was planned to preach at Elland, he residing at Huddersfield. Being a comparative stranger to Elland, he inquired the way to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, but by mistake was directed to the Unitarian Chapel. Arriving at the verge of time for commencing the service, he introduced himself as the preacher, requested to conduct the service for the day, and as the regular minister was away, no particular inquiry was made, and the "local preacher" mounted the pulpit and gave out a hymn. All went well until he came to prayer, which was of so fervid and evangelical a character that suspicion began to be aroused if some mistake had not arisen in the preacher. At the close of the prayer he was asked where he was planned for, and he answered Elland Primitive Methodist Chapel. The mistake was at once apparent, and he was made aware of it. He of course descended the pulpit. The person who had been arranged to conduct the service had taken a seat in the body of the chapel, imagining that he had been "jilted."—*Leeds* (*English*) *Mercury*.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 218 WALNUT Street, Room No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the reduced capital, clear of State tax, payable at the office on MONDAY, 8th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until 8th inst.

NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.
1t

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.

7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street.

JULY 1, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th instant.

7 2 tufs 3t BENJ. F. HOECKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the INGOT MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable from the profits, on and after July 1, 1867, to the Stockholders of record June 24, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 334 WALNUT Street.

Per order. [6 29 3t*] R. B. FITTS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of the above Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1867.

The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1, 1867, will be made to the Stockholders of July 1, 1867.

The Stockholders of the above Companies, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, of July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for unissued Stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty old shares, whether full or part paid. The certificates of Stock, and receipts for fractions of shares, will be ready for delivery August 1, 1867.

Certificates of stock will be given for fractions when presented at this office in even shares. Fractions, until so converted, will not draw dividend.

Any Stockholder may postpone the payment on the shares so to be taken until September 1, 1867, by paying interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; if not then paid, the right will be forfeited.

6 27 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA:—

The importance of securing and retaining an upright, intelligent, and experienced Judiciary cannot be over-estimated. The constitutional change from an appointed to an elective Judiciary was strongly opposed by many prudent citizens, and was only adopted with much doubt and distrust. This community not only has no reason to regret, but, on the contrary, has abundant cause to congratulate itself upon the success of that experiment. Pure and able men were induced to occupy the bench, and at the end of their first term, public opinion, rising superior to partisan considerations, demanded their re-election. The knowledge and experience acquired by ten years' service on the bench are of such inestimable value, that a community properly alive to its true interests will naturally demand that they shall continue to be exercised for its benefit so long as the incumbent may be able and willing to serve. Not only is such the clear duty of the community to itself on the score of self-interest, but it is no less a duty to the faithful public servant who has toiled arduously and honestly, with but a very inadequate compensation during the greater part of the term, to recognize and reward his fidelity to his official obligations by re-electing him to another term.

It will be the duty of the electors of this city next October to elect an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphan's Court, to fill a vacancy to be caused by the expiration of Judge Ludlow's term. The vast responsibilities, varied duties, and incessant labors of these courts are such as to require unwearied industry, ample learning, and inflexible integrity. When to these high qualifications are added the great advantages of ten years' experience in the discharge of those delicate and difficult duties, there would appear to be no question in any candid mind as to the necessity of this community, with entire unanimity, demanding that Judge Ludlow should continue to serve it for another term with the same signal fidelity and ability that he has exhibited in the past. This should be done outside of and above the usual workings of mere party machinery or nominating conventions of acknowledged partisans, working for purely political results.

The citizens, as such, and not as partisans, having large interests at stake entirely dependent upon the honesty, firmness, and ability of the Judges, are required by every consideration of duty to examine the qualifications of candidates for this high office from a more elevated standpoint of observation than a blind devotion to party. There are offices of profit enough with which to reward place-hunters for their political labors; let fitness and capacity be the only tests for the Judiciary.

In this spirit and with these views, the undersigned, members of the Philadelphia Bar, entertaining the strongest convictions of the eminent fitness and capacity of Judge Ludlow for the high office which he now fills with so much honor to himself and so much benefit to the community, cordially invite their fellow-citizens to secure their own best interests by re-electing him for another term.

Henry J. Williams,
David Paul Brown,
William E. Whitman,
Charles Gibbons,
N. B. Browne,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Joseph B. Townsend,
Edw. Shippen,
George Junkin, Jr.,
W. Rotch Wister,
W. M. Tilghman,
William Henry Rawle,
H. C. Townsend,
George M. Conarroe,
Cadwalader Biddle,
Robert S. Paschall,
R. Rundle Smith,
H. C. Thompson,
William McMichael,
James T. Mitchell,
William L. Dennis,
Charles W. Horner,
Charles S. Pancoast,
Isaac C. Price,
Charles D. Freeman,
William F. Judson,
David P. Brown, Jr.,
F. H. Hanson,
H. G. Clay,
Edward McCabe,
J. Hubley Ashton,
Clement B. Penrose,
P. P. Morris,
W. L. Marshall,
Thomas J. Diehl,
Edward L. Bodin,
H. R. Warriner,
David W. Sellers,
Samuel C. Perkins,
George Erety,
Constant Guillou,
George W. Thorn,
Edward Hopper,
J. Sergeant Price,
Thomas Pratt Potts,
Charles H. T. Collis,
Henry S. Hagert,
Furman Sheppard,
Charles M. Wagner,
Charles Bonsall,
Thomas R. Elcock,
George L. Crawford,
Gustavus Remak,
William Vogdes,
Edward M. Paxon,
Thomas Latimer,
R. L. Ashhurst,
Joseph L. Caven,
John Hanna,
W. M. Meredith,
Eli K. Price,
Samuel H. Perkins,
Horace Binney, Jr.,
Alexander Henry,
John H. Campbell,
Daniel Dougherty,
Chapman Biddle,
John M. Collins,
John Clayton,
Hor. Hubbell,
Isaac S. Serrill,
William W. Juvenal,
William A. Ingham,
James W. Paul,
Joseph A. Clay,
Henry M. Dechert,
C. M. Husband,
Thomas Hart, Jr.,
R. C. McMurtrie,
William H. Ruddiman,
W. J. McElroy,
James Duval Rodney,
William C. Hannis,
Arthur M. Burton,
W. D. Baker,
Joseph P. Brinton,
W. Moylan Lansdale,
William Ernst,
E. Poulson,
Theodore Cuyler,
Aubrey H. Smith,
Henry Wharton,
John S. Powell,
David Weatherly, Jr.,
Joseph Abrams,
Edward R. Worrall,
William M. Smith,
Thompson Westcott
James J. Barclay,
Alfred Longstreth,
Frederick Heyer,
George Tucker Bispham,
Lewis Stover,
A. Thompson,
J. H. Wheeler,
John White,
Charles Chauncey,
J. G. Rosengarten,
John B. Thayer,
Octavius A. Law,
William A. Porter,
William M. Levick,
John A. Clark,
George Sergeant,
John B. Colahan,
Thomas D. Smith,
Thomas A. Budd. 1t

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY DEMONSTRATION

AT

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK

OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

IRRESPECTIVE OF SECT OR PARTY.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, of all sects and parties, favorable to TEMPERANCE AND ORDER, desirous of Sustaining and Enforcing the recent Enactment of the Legislature closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday, are invited to assemble in MASS MEETING, on

THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The Declaration of Independence will be read.

Speeches and other exercises appropriate to the occasion by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D.; Hon. A. G. Cattell; Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn; Rev. George J. Mingins, of New York; Theodore Cuyler, Esq.; Ex-Governor Pollock; Hon. W. A. Porter; Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D.; Thomas M. Coleman, Esq.; Thomas Potter, Esq.; Rev. Daniel March, D. D.; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., and others.

By order of the Executive Committee Pennsylvania State Temperance Society. [6 29 tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

6 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.

The Coupons for interest on bonds of the Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 S. THIRD Street, on and after July 1.

6 29 6t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up Stairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, 1867, and so continue for two weeks.

6 27 6t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

ATHLETIC MISSION.—THE Second Anniversary Exercises of Sabbath School No. 2, BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, will take place next TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, at 7½ o'clock, in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH street, above Jefferson. Addresses by Rev. P. S. HENSON, THOMAS PERRINS, Esq., and others, in addition to varied exercises by the scholars. Seats free. 6 29 3t*

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 28, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 2, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.

6 29 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, SWIMMING SCHOOL, and GYMNASIUM for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH"

Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.

No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on that day.

On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 6 27 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from

SATURDAY, June 29,
TO
MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 17t

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE of authority in me vested, I hereby make known and proclaim that by reason of an election, held on the 28d day of May last past, by the members of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, and by subsequent judicial proceedings, upon the application of parties in interest, the name, style, and title of the said Association has been changed to that of the "COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA."

HOWARD HINCHMAN, President.
Philadelphia, June 29 1867. 6 29 3t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years' standing have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.

Sold by all Druggists. 6 25 tuthsSt

WHAT WILL IT DO? IS THE FIRST inquiry the sick make concerning a medicine. Suppose TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is the subject of the interrogatory, what then? Simply this reply. It will relieve and cure headache, nausea, flatulence, nervousness, costiveness, debility, biliousness, and indigestion. [7 2 tuf3t4p

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

CHICKERING PIANOS.

FIRST PREMIUM

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

HAS BEEN AWARDED

CHICKERING & SONS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!

AND ALL

SKIN DISEASES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes

In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,
SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 8 2 stuth14p

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER
With Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The Most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use.

FIRE-PLACE or BASEMENT HEATERS are comparatively little known in this country, excepting a few cities, having been first introduced into BALTIMORE some twelve years since, and, in their use, for some years confined mostly to that city and WASHINGTON.

Within the last six years, these BALTIMORE BASE BURNING FIRE PLACE HEATERS have been extensively used in PHILADELPHIA and vicinity, for heating moderate size houses, and they have proved to be the BEST HEATER ever introduced in this market, for heating TWO, THREE, or FOUR Rooms, connected with one chimney.

They have a large ILLUMINATING SURFACE, which adds much to their beauty, giving them the advantages of an OPEN GRATE FIRE.

These HEATERS have a MAGAZINE or SUPPLY CHAMBER for coals, which insures a constant fire and even temperature, and saves much trouble.

They are also a perfect BASE BURNING HEATER. Are much more desirable than GRATES or STOVES, requiring less coal and attention.

They are equally as well suited to the COUNTRY as CITY, placing them in the SITTING or DINING ROOMS, and heating one or more rooms above.

These miniature FURNACES are set in the FIRE-PLACE, and the heat is conveyed through the chimney flues to the PARLOR and CHAMBERS above, thus heating TWO or THREE ROOMS with one fire.

By adding coal every TWELVE HOURS the fire may be kept for months; affording a pleasant and agreeable heat at a very low price.

We manufacture them with SQUARE and CIRCULAR TOP Frames, and RIGHT and LEFT hand Smoke Pipes.

J. S. CLARK,
7 2 tufs3t No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 73§

BANK NOTICES.

FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$859,721·68
Banking House, Furniture, and Fixtures	129,746·79
Current Expenses and Taxes	7,004·69
Premiums	29,291·47
Revenue Stamps	969·05
Due from Banks and Bankers	160,525·43
United States Bonds Deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation	500,000·00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	225,050·00
Notes of other National Banks	17,116·00
Specie	18·25
Fractional Currency	13,484·82
Legal-tender Notes	316,121·00
Total	$2,269,137·12

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000·00
Circulating Notes outstanding	417,500·00
Deposits	837,864·92
Profits	13,772·20
Total	$2,269,137·12

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1867.

7 2 3t EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia.

FRANKFORD, July 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.		
Commercial Paper	$195,525·01	
Demand Loans	96,747·20	
		$292,272·21
Banking House		16,500·00
Current Expenses and Taxes		1,301·12
Premiums		6,613·56
Cash Items, Revenue Stamps		1,610·25
Due from National Banks		116,495·28
U. S. Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation	$300,000·00	
To secure deposits	100,000·00	
		400,000·00
U. S. Bonds on hand		600·00
Notes of other National Banks		1,325·00
Fractional Currency		1,251·33
Legal-tender Notes		95,750·00
Total		$1,033,950·05

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	300,000·00
Surplus Fund and Profits	62,756·39
Circulating Notes outstanding	249 695·00
Deposits	421,498·66
Total	$1,033,950·05

WILLIAM H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1867.

7 2 2t JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS!

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

Great variety at unprecedented low prices! To be sold without reserve, regardless of cost, to close that branch of the business. [7 2 2t

GEORGE MILLER & SON,

Wholesale Dealers in Confectionery,
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Etc.,

NO. 610 MARKET Street.

FIREWORKS.

Hadfield's Great Fireworks.

EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.

To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of

HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

FIREWORKS.
FIREWORKS.

A large and varied assortment of Small Works for dealers. Also Brilliant Colored and Elegant Exhibition pieces.

PASSION FLOWERS,
EAGLES,
FOURTH OF JULYS,
JEWEL CROSS,
VOLCANOES,
SUN PIECES,
GALLAPODOES,
DIAMOND STARS,
THUNDER WHEELS,
BATTERIES, ETC.

For sale by
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 25tJ4 NO. 23 S. FRONT STREET.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND MEATS.

FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED,

COMPRISING

Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with Jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.

Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthstp] PHILADELPHIA.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mtp*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3mtp*

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE
PEABODY MINIATURE
OF
QUEEN VICTORIA,
WILL BE CLOSED ON
SATURDAY,
JULY 6TH.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET. [6 27 7trp

NOTICE.—AN APPLICATION WILL BE made for the pardon of GEORGE S. ROBERTS and JOHN MASON, convicted of larceny. 7 2tu3trp*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.

A Shooting Match at Seventh and Shippen Streets—One of the Participants Seriously Wounded—Antecedents of the Parties.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a shooting affray took place in the neighborhood of Seventh and Shippen streets, which will probably result in the death of one of the participants. The circumstances of the affair, with the antecedents of the parties, were as follows:—

On the 3d of August, 1865, a riot of no small pretensions occurred in the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary's streets, between the negro and white residents of that disorderly locality. On the side of the white combatants in this affair was a clothier by the name of Philip Madden, who resides at No. 712 Shippen street. John Gallagher, surnamed "Bucky," formerly a conductor on the Fourth and Eighth streets line, and at present a night inspector in the Custom House, who resides at No. 622 S. Seventh street, was informed of what was transpiring by a small boy, when he repaired at once to the scene. Becoming engaged in the melee, he received a severe cut on the cheek, administered by a butcher's cleaver in the hands of Madden. This was the first encounter of the parties, but nothing further came of it at the time, as Gallagher recovered from the effects of the blow, and Madden was permitted to go his way without the interference of the law. Still, it is not to be supposed that the two bore much kindness towards each other, as was manifest from the character and results of their encounter yesterday afternoon.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock Gallagher left his house, and crossed the street to the corner of Seventh and Shippen streets. At the time he he was in the ordinary summer *deshabille* of that locality—shirt sleeves and hat. One of Alderman McMullen's constables, Finnegan by name, engaged Gallagher in conversation, and while they were thus occupied, Madden came up Shippen street and stopped at the corner. The friends of Gallagher allege that Madden then, without any provocation, and without giving warning of his intentions, struck the former on the back of the neck with his hand, and knocked his hat into the gutter. On behalf of Madden, it is stated that he is unfortunately given to such salutations, it being a common pastime with him thus to teach his friends and acquaintances the manners of good society.

"Bucky" Gallagher, however, was not disposed to take this sort of salutation in good part, and retaliated by striking his assailant. Madden returned the compliment, when Gallagher said to him:—

"What do you mean? Do you want to fight?"

The words had scarcely fallen from his lips, ere Madden administered a third blow, and Gallagher measured his length upon the sidewalk. Not content with thus prostrating his opponent, it is alleged that Madden then administered to the fallen man several kicks, and by-and-by the two combatants clinched and began a furious scuffle. The encounter lasted some minutes, until the two enraged men were parted by the bystanders.

After the separation, Madden proceeded to his house, near by. It is said that his wife, who was standing in the doorway, exclaimed:—

"For ——'s sake don't let him in!"

Mrs. Madden was aware that her husband had in the house a loaded pistol, and probably feared that he intended to procure it, and, thus armed, renew the contest. Such evidently were his intentions, for he forced his way into the house, and shortly returned with a six-barrelled revolver.

Meanwhile Gallagher had proceeded a short distance from the corner, up Seventh street. As Madden approached, a person by the name of Cranson, living in the neighborhood, and familiar with the desperate character of the armed man, exclaimed:—

"For God's sake take him (referring to Gallagher) into the house, or Madden will shoot him."

Gallagher accepted this friendly advice, and hastened into his own house. But fearing that he might be pursued, he armed himself with a small pistol.

By this time Madden had reached Gallagher's house, the lower story of which is occupied by Mrs. Gallagher as a second-hand clothing store. Into the open door Madden fired three shots in quick succession, but without harm to any one. At this assault Gallagher made his way into the street, and started away from the house. Madden thereupon kneeled down upon Gallagher's doorstep, to get out of the way of sundry second-hand skirts which were dangling about the entrance, and at once fired a shot at his retreating opponent, which struck him in the back between the shoulders.

This served greatly to accelerate the motions of Gallagher, who hastened up the street and entered the tavern of Mike Moran, at No. 616. Madden followed, and entering the tavern, again fired at Gallagher, the ball entering his right breast, just above the nipple. This brought the wounded man to the floor, but before his body was entirely prostrate, Madden discharged his pistol the sixth time, but, happily, without hitting anybody.

Such is the account of the affray as given by the bystanders. Officer Hammon, who subsequently arrested Madden, makes a statement that varies somewhat from the above. After the first separation, which was effected by the officer, the latter could with difficulty perform his duty, on account of the pressure of a great crowd of roughs.

The officer states that he was then struck on the side of the head by Gallagher, whom he placed under arrest. Madden again assailed his opponent, while the latter was in custody. Proceeding down the street another scuffle ensued, but the officer succeeded in extricating Gallagher, whom he delivered over to Alderman McCluskey and Constable Finnegan, who promised to be responsible for him. Officer Hammon then attempted to arrest Madden. Before he succeeded in doing this, the two parties had provided themselves with the pistols, and when they again encountered each other at Gallagher's door, Madden pointed his pistol at Gallagher, and prepared to shoot, saying:—

"Gallagher, I'm going to shoot you!"

Gallagher responded, "No, you won't!" and then they clinched, Madden firing while they were engaged in the scuffle. After retreating to Moran's saloon, there was another scuffle and firing on the part of Madden.

After the fall of Gallagher, Frank Finnegan, Alderman McMullen's constable, forced his way through the crowd, and attempted to arrest Madden. The latter, it is alleged, thereupon wrenched Gallagher's pistol from his grasp and fired it at the constable, but without striking him. Madden then succeeded in making his way out of the saloon by way of the back door, which he locked on the outside.

Jumping over the fence in the rear, he proceeded to his house, where he was soon after arrested by Policeman Hammon, of the Second District, having previously sent for an officer, to whom he wished to give himself up. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Tittermary and committed to await the result of Gallagher's injuries. In the hearing before the Alderman, it was testified that during the melee Gallagher pointed his pistol at Madden and attempted to shoot, the weapon missing fire.

This morning Madden, who had been confined during the night in the Second District Station House, was transferred to the County Prison for safe keeping. Madden is a tall, heavy built man, standing about six feet high, and is about fifty years of age. His reputation is exceedingly bad in the neighborhood, where he enjoys the renown of being an habitual wife-beater. At the time of his affray with Gallagher, it is alleged that both were laboring under the influence of liquor.

The wounded man was removed from Moran's saloon to his own residence, where his injuries were examined by Dr. Gilbert, who succeeded in extracting the ball which entered his back. The other ball has not yet been removed. Gallagher now lies in a very precarious condition, and it is feared that death will ensue, especially if the wounded man is not kept perfectly quiet. Gallagher is about thirty-eight years of age, and, like his assailant, is held in very bad repute.

Temperance Demonstration on the Fourth.—The citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, favorable to temperance and order, and desirous of sustaining the recent act of the Legislature closing the drinking saloons on Sunday, are invited to assemble in Independence Square on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Many eminent speakers will be present. The Declaration of Independence will be read, and the exercises will be of the most interesting character.

An Old Offender.—Margaret Walsh, an inveterate and almost superannuated thief, was again arrested by Detective Reeder yesterday, for stealing tea from a store on Market street, near Fifteenth. She had been followed quite a distance, and when caught dropped her apron, and the tea therein stored scattered over the walk. Alderman Hurley committed her to answer at court.

Our Detectives—What They Have Been Doing.—During the past six months the detective department of our city has not been idle, not only attending to those mysterious affairs which occasionally startle our own community, prosecuting investigations into affairs which seemed to abound in darkness only, and exhuming them for public information, but they have been engaged, more or less, in the arrest of persons and recovery of goods in distant cities. Since the advent of the present year the various officers of the department have made 235 arrests, among others the following, as graver offenses:—

Burglary	1	Homicide	4
Abortion	1	Larceny	104
Arson	1	Libel	1
Defrauding	3	Lottery Policies	3
Conspiracy	3	Pickpockets	32
Counterfeiting	2	Receiving Stolen Goods	12
Embezzlement	2	Robbery	5
Forgery	7	Suspicion of Murder	1
Fugitives from Justice	10	Suspicion of Robbery	7
False Pretense	4	Swindling	1
Gambling Houses	3		
Highway Robbery	4	Total	211

They have also recovered goods, bonds, stocks, etc., to the value of $200,640·62. The gentlemen composing the force are as follows:—John Lamon, Chief, George H. Smith, Joshua Taggart, George D. Callanan, Benjamin Levy, Joseph Sommers, John W. Brown, Samuel Henderson, Edward K. Tryon, James Webb, John H. Stephens, Charles H. Smith. Mr. J. Henry Bulkley is the Clerk of the Detective Department.

Although the number of arrests for the year so far does not equal that for a corresponding time of 1866, yet the value and amount of goods recovered vastly exceed those returned during the six months of 1866.

A Darkened Intelligence Seeks Enlightenment at a Cost of $125.—Recently a young man, who in truth may be termed an ambitious "neophyte," while laboriously engaged in "howing out his row" on a small farm in Chester county, cogitated upon his past progress, his present status, and future prospects. After long and deliberate reflection, wherein the case was viewed with all its lights and shadows, the mists of error got the better of what intelligence he had, and he determined that the indispensable condition to individual advancement was to see the world. Collecting various outstanding debts in his favor, packing up his wardrobe, laying aside his farming utensils, so long his companions, he made a speedy exodus from the farm to the city. One starlight, pleasant evening, he commenced his ramblings through the various thoroughfares, and by some sad fatality he wandered through labyrinths to him unknown, all agog at what he saw, until he found himself within a pleasant home on Shippen street. He progressed finely. Already had "light" dawned in upon his muddled brain. "Would he be willing to take a glass with his hostess?" Most assuredly! He prolonged his stay; music electrified him; the wine exhilarated him; everything was going round; his boots were aerated, while his head was heavy; his legs gave out; his body assumed the horizontal; his sconce thumped the floor; and with a spasmodic groan—no doubt of pleasure—he went off into somnolency. A police report the ensuing morning displayed Richard Boyden's patronymic, where he was arrested; his disorderly conduct; and, furthermore, the cost of his night's enjoyment, $125, a watch and chain. The last seen of Richard was when making for the railroad.

Arrival of the Veterans—Their Reception in the City of "Brotherly Love."—Yesterday afternoon that veteran military organization, Company H, of the 14th Regiment, from Brooklyn, N. Y., who so valiantly fought and signally defeated their foes in the late war, arrived in this city. The National Guards met them at the depot landing, and escorted them through various thoroughfares to their quarters at the La Pierre House. Last evening, by special invitation of Mrs. John Drew, they attended the Arch Street Theatre, after which they proceeded to Mr. Bird's billiard saloon, adjoining this handsome temple of amusement, and were kindly received and hospitably entertained.

At eleven o'clock this morning the company, in full regimentals of red pants and blue jackets, arms bright and faces smiling, preceded by an excellent band of music, and under charge of the National Guards, marched to time-honored Independence Hall, where Mayor McMichael, in a pleasant manner, welcomed the heroes to Philadelphia. Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, who accompanied the "veterans," replied in a few fitting remarks. After a short stay the company proceeded to the Union League House, and to other institutions of interest, concluding their sojourning with a banquet. They leave to-morrow for Gettysburg.

The Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg.—Lately many munificent donations were received by the managers of this national home for those made orphans by the late civil strife—not only of money, which of itself is so necessary to rightly forward this benevolent enterprise; but donations of coal, household utensils, furniture, and other articles. It will be remembered that but a short time since our leading Generals visited the institution, and there, with Grant in the centre, and the little orphans in "soldier's blue" at his right and left, were photographed. A contemplated enlargement of the "Homestead" is now eliciting much thought and discussion among the managers, who are waiting for our patriotic citizens to come to their aid. Soon 500 orphans—an army of youthful soldiers—will find comfortable shelter under the imposing edifice in process of erection, and to cost $160,000.

The children are growing up rapidly—let their training for both worlds keep pace with their growth in days and years. Remember, this is a national institution, and chartered to be a perpetual Asylum for orphans.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Son, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

50 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	$70
$500 United States 10-40 Bond	100½ per ct.
$10,600 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. Bond	31 per ct.
5 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties	$115·50
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$7
15 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (reorganized)	$11·50
MODERN RESIDENCE, Forty-first street, south of Sansom—lot 50 feet front, 150 feet deep	$9900
TWO-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, Camden, N. J.	$3000
MODERN THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1652 North Tenth street, south of Columbia avenue	$175
TRACT OF LAND, Tionesta township, Venango county, Pa.	$50
COTTAGE and LOT OF GROUND, Oil City, Venango county, Pa.	$50
MORTGAGE for $1000	$400

An Assault with Intent to Kill.—A black man named Charles Rockaway was last night, about 10 o'clock, lolling in the vicinity of Sixth street, below Pine, in a state of semi-intoxication. Taking umbrage at a remark of a colored woman, he assaulted her, and inflicted a cut upon her forehead. The assailant was promptly arrested, and held by Alderman Morrow to answer at a further hearing.

The Colored Citizens intend celebrating the National Anniversary on the 4th. They will parade over a short route, headed by a band of music, and dismiss in Front of Liberty Hall, on Lombard street, below Eighth. At three o'clock the Declaration of Independence will be read, after which speeches will be made by citizens of prominence.

Violating the Sunday Law was the charge on which Bernard Marths, who keeps a saloon at Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, was arrested. Alderman Pancoast held him in $600 bail to answer.

Run Over.—About 6·30 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Coop, aged forty, was knocked down and run over by a butcher's wagon on Germantown road, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue. She was severely injured.

A Slight Fire, caused by the burning of a sofa-cushion in a house at No. 478 York avenue, created, for a time, considerable excitement, but created no damage.

Schomacker & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

Warerooms No. 1103 Chesnut Street.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

Abundant Capital, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St., Philadelphia,

and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

"The perfumed light
Steals through the mist of alabaster lamps,
And every air is heavy with the breath
Of orange flowers, that bloom
I' the midst of roses."

Such was the flowery land filled with healing airs and life-preserving products where Dr. Drake discovered the chief ingredients of his wonderful Tonic Medicine—Plantation Bitters—the enchanted tropical island of St. Croix. The Plantation Bitters, combining all the medicinal and tonic virtues of the healing and life-sustaining products of that favored clime, are, without doubt, the World's Great Remedy for Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, and all other Stomachic difficulties.

Magnolia Water—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver complaints. These medicines will cure the most confirmed cases of dyspepsia, and disorders of the stomach and liver. They have restored more suffering dyspeptics to actual and permanent health than all the other ephemeral "specifics" united. They have stood the test of fifty years experience. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach, and purify the liver. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, and for sick and nervous headaches they stand unrivalled. Sold by all Druggists.

Hurrah for the "Fourth!"—Under the Continental Hotel are being made great preparations for the coming holiday. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers, are making a most beautiful display of their fine and fashionable Ready-made Clothing, at prices that please everybody.

Fireworks! Fireworks! Fireworks!—George W. Jenkins, the Confectioner, at No. 1037 Spring Garden street, has now a large stock of Fireworks of every description, for sale at the lowest prices.

Depot for the Sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. Lash & Co.

Water-Coolers for the Million.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

Fifty different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. Farson & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

B. F. Reimer is making these exquisite Porcelain Miniatures for only $1·00; larger sizes in proportion. Call and examine specimens. No. 624 Arch street.

"Bohsemeem!" "Bohsemeem!"
George W. Weikel's Bohsemeem—
The Choicest and Purest Spices.

Ho! for Atlantic City and Cape May.—
Gentlemen's Linen Drawers, $1·75.
Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, $1·00.
Gentlemen's Linen Collars, $2·50 per dozen.
McIntire & Bro., 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ The Order of the Day.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
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☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
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Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House of Phila.,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices.

Jones & Thacher, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

MILLER—RUSSELL.—On the 23d ultimo, at No. 210 Beaver street, by the Rev. C. H. Baker, HENRY J. MILLER, of Mt. Joy, Pa., to MARIA RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, Pa.

WITHINGTON—WALKER.—On the morning of June 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, C. W., by T. Bolton Read, D. D., Rector: RALPH WITHINGTON, Jr., of Philadelphia, to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of John Walker, Esq., of Fairview Farm, Grimsby. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on the 30th ultimo, MARTHA, wife of Lewis T. Brown, and daughter of the late John Elliott, Esq., of Chapel Brampton, Northamptonshire, England.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 526 Marshall street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 4 o'clock. ***

DEADY.—On the 30th ultimo, from injuries received at the fire at the American Theatre, on June 19, JAMES DEADY, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, St. Joseph's B. V. M. Sodality; Philopatrian Literary Society; Archbishop Kenrick and St. Mary's Beneficial Societies; the Lithographic Printers; the members of the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, German street, below Third, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. 2t

GATH.—On the 1st instant, ANDREW, son of George and Ann Gath, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 211 S. Twenty-fourth street, below Walnut, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

GRAVATT.—On the 30th ultimo, REBECCA ANN, widow of Johnson Gravatt, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Wood street, Bristol, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHUMAN.—In Burlington, N. J., on Sunday, the 30th of June, FRANKLIN A. SHUMAN, late of the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Jesse R. Shuman, No. 34 High street, Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORCELAIN NAME PLATES LETTERED to order.—On hand a variety of "Push," "Pull Office," "Boarding," and Number Plates, fancy Porcelain Grip Door Handles and Finger Plates, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HATTERS' IRONS, TAILORS' GEESE, Polishing, Laundry, Bosom, Ruffle, and Cap Irons, and Smooth Sad Irons, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

EXTRA-SAFE DRAWER, CLOSET, AND Chest Lock and Night Latches, having from one to three tumblers to each bolt, and an assortment of the regular kinds, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

THIRD EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Tornado This Morning.

Roofs Blown Off—Trees Uprooted.

The Congregationalist Church Greatly Damaged.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over this city this morning, which did considerable damage, taking off roofs, blowing down unfinished buildings, uprooting trees, etc. The new Congregationalist Church was badly damaged among others, the west wall being thrown down.

An additional number of members of Congress have arrived, among them Senator Wade.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton quiet at 26½c. Flour 15@25c. higher. Sales of 4800 barrels: State, $5·75@10·90; Ohio, $10@12·50; Western, $6·75@11·80; Southern, $9·50@15·25. Wheat dull and declining. Corn unchanged; sales of 33,000 bushels. Oats quiet and nominal. Provisions quiet and steady; new Mess Pork $21·09@$21·12½. Whisky steady; bonded $2·38@2·40. Lard, in barrels, 11⅞@12⅜c.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 103⅞; Canton, 46⅞; Erie, 65¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 77⅜; New York Central, 104⅜; Illinois Central, 121½; Cumberland preferred, 36⅜; Hudson River, 110⅜; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅜; do. 1864, 107⅜; do. 1865, 106⅜; new issue, 106⅜; Seven-thirties, 106⅜; Money, 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 110⅜; at sight, 110⅜. Gold, 138.

NEW YORK, July 2—1 P. M.—Money is still abundant at 6 per cent. on call, with mixed collaterals. Government bankers are accommodated at 5; prime discounts, 6½@7. Foreign exchange quiet and steady. The upward move on railways received a severe check to-day, and there was a marked decline. Governments are firm, with a fair investment demand.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Flour is quoted at $6@6·50; Wheat, $1·40@1·60; new Wheat, $1·65@1·70; Barley, $1; Legal-tenders, 73.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Inauguration of the New Government—Swearing in of Lord Monck and Distribution of Royal Honors—D'Arcy McGee's Invitation to the Citizen's of the United States to Shelter in the Dominion—Many British North Americans Lukewarm or Hostile, and Many Others Jubilant.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 1.—This day has given birth to the political infant the Dominion of Canada.

At five minutes past 12 last night its advent was hailed by a salute of one hundred and one guns and a bonfire, also by the ringing of bells. The day dawned clearly and brightly on its nativity, and the capital was dressed with bunting to testify the public pleasure. The flags hung out were of course the British, with a few, very few, French flags. It was evident that the celebration of the birth of the new State was to fall upon the shoulders of the authorities, the people generally taking a passive interest in it.

The groups of people wended their way towards the Parliament buildings to witness the arrival of his Excellency the Governor-General. A few minutes before 11 o'clock a guard of honor of one hundred men of the Rifle Brigade, with the band, drew up, lining the approach to the entrance of the eastern block of the Parliament building.

At 11 o'clock precisely Lord Monck, the Viceroy, drew up amid salutes of artillery. The guard presented arms and the band played "God Save the Queen." The people looked on in silence at the pageant.

His Excellency entered the building, and was then shut out from the public, where I am enabled to say that he took the oath of office as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada before Chief Justices Draper and Richards and Mr. Justice Wilson, Hagerty, and Mondalet.

His Excellency then proceeded to name the members of the Privy Council.

At this early hour it is impossible to give a positively correct list of the Council, but it is believed that the following members will form it:—Hon. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Alexander Campbell, William McDougall, William Howland, Alexander T. Galt, George E. Cartier, J. Chapais, and H. L. Langevin for Canada, East and West, while Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell, Archibald, and Kenney are the members of the lower provinces.

Macdonald was then knighted and Cartier made a Companion of the Bath, from which it will be seen that Cartier is not so indifferent to the senseless titles in the gift of the Crown as the Montreal *Minerva* and his friends would have Canadians believe.

The omission of Blair's and McGee's names will cause some dissatisfaction. This may be ascribed to Mr. Cartier, who has got the Government formed to suit the views of the French Canadians.

Lord Monck will remain at the head of Government for twelve months only, it is reported, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham, with the title of Viceroy. This would be the next step towards monarchy, which could not be suddenly imposed upon the Canadians.

The only Lieutenant-Governor appointed, I am told is Sir N. F. Belleau, who is the Executive for the province of Quebec. The respective commanders of the forces of the other provinces will for a time be acting Lieutenant-Governors—that is, administrators of the Government.

This is all that is as yet known of the organization of the new Government.

After the affair was over Lord Monck returned, after a salute of artillery, to Rideau Hall, the gubernatorial residence, and there was a petty review in front of the Parliament building, the chief features of which were the firing of a *feu de joie*, and the giving of three cheers. The doings of the latter half of the day will reach the *Herald* from another pen.

I will wind up by saying that the celebration of the Union has not here, at least, been impressive, although it will be said by the Canadian press, ministerial side, to have gone off with *eclat*.

This day, July 1, will henceforth be known as Union Day.

Mr. McGee delivered an address of the new dominion at Cornwall on the 28th, and I give you the most important passages in it. Of the act of union he said, "It is not a question of men nor even a question of policy so much as meeting the new state of affairs upon which the country has entered, and as plainly as if it had been written. To the very letter does the Union act convey to us the language of Great Britain regarding our new position and the new responsibilities which the country must assume. She says to us, 'I have interfered in your legal affairs for the last time. You have come to me for an act of union, whereby your separate provinces may be bound together, and I give it to you for your own good; that you may work it out in your own way; that henceforth you may go on according to your own desires and without interference from me.' The people of the new dominion number nearly four millions, and they are strong enough and should be wise enough to meet the new duties which this last gift from the imperial authority imposes. Added to these new relations with the Empire, the observance of which should constitute a part of the new politics for the whole dominion, there is a new duty which specially belongs to Canada. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which from the weight of their population have the lead in the shape of affairs of British America, and the responsibilities attached to this headship, are to work out the whole problem of British America, to show to the whole world, and especially to the other population of America, what representative government is. If our system should fail; if the new Constitution does not assure us in the enjoyment of representative goverment, we shall have no choice left but to fall under democratic rule. Democratic rule, to speak from eleven years' personal experience, may be the worst system of tyranny, because the mere brute force of the majority bears down and tramples the rights of the minority. I don't deny that democratic rule may be good in some respects, but our representative system, founded upon the recognition of the rights of all classes, acknowledging the claims of minorities to protection from the tyranny of majorities, giving to every man, as far as the Constitution can give it, the rights of the largest measure of individual liberty, both of thought, action, and a much higher system of government, is the highest system of free government yet instituted among men. In establishing representative institutions here we are doing true service to the people of the United States—we are teaching them the advantages of our form of government over theirs. If there are among our neighbors minorities, religious, political, or social, borne down by the weight of the mere majority, they have only to look across the St. Lawrence to find a place of asylum where they can obtain that security denied them at home."

Of course all that about democratic rule is "bosh;" but Mr. McGee knows that now he cannot too much abuse the republican form of government by the side of Canada.

Time will show what is to come of the new order of things in the provinces.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Meeting of the Lehigh Navigation Company.—Pursuant to notice a meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held this morning, at the Board of Trade Rooms. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Caleb Cope, Chairman, and F. Mitchell, Secretary.

The President of the Company, Mr. James S. Cox, then stated the object of the meeting, which was to submit to the stockholders agreements for the merger of the Nanticoke and the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Companies into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The agreements having been read, the meeting proceeded to take a stock vote on the same, the result of which was that all the votes, numbering 24,144, were cast in favor of each of the agreements—the meeting thus deciding unanimously in favor of both. Adjourned.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 2

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5500 5-20s '65.cp.Jy.ls	106¼	$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	92½
$1000 do.	106¼	10 sh Comwl'th B....c.	63
$200 City 6s, New....ls.	99⅞	36 sh Southwk Bk.b10	101½
$1000 do. New	99⅞	28 sh Lehigh N....2d.	47
$3300 do. New	99⅞	10 sh Penna R......b5.	53
$2500 do...Old	95	101 do......s5wn.	53
$2500 N Penna 6s	87	100 sh N Cent....Friday.	43

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	99½	45 sh Penna R.	53
$200 do. New	99⅞	806 sh Read R...ls.b10.	54
$1000 C & A 6s,'83	90	330 sh Susq scp	64
$1000 Pa6s, 3 series.int	102¼	750 do......s5wn.	64

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

This salubrious SUMMER RETREAT, situate FOUR AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania, at the base of Warrior's Ridge Mountain, has been leased from General A. P. Wilson by the undersigned, and is now open to receive visitors.

The Furniture is new, Rooms well ventilated, Bath Rooms commodious, Bowling Saloon and Billiard Room, with all the appliances requisite to comfort, are attached.

The grounds and surrounding mountain scenery are highly attractive. The Baths are bountifully supplied by crystal clear water from the Warm Springs—temperature 68 degrees—so long celebrated as efficacious in cases of GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ETC. Waters highly tonic, containing iron, etc., and one of the Springs is cathartic, as well as a powerful diuretic.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have generously consented to issue Excursion Tickets, by which the fare from Philadelphia to Huntingdon and return is $8·20.

Hacks kept at the Springs will connect with the trains, and will carry passengers from Huntingdon to the Springs and return.

Terms TWO DOLLARS PER DAY, or TEN DOLLARS PER WEEK, including use of Water and Baths. Reasonable deductions made for families and servants remaining during the season.

JACOB STAHLEY, JR.,
PROPRIETOR.

WARM SPRINGS, Pa., June 29, 1867.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Colonel A. R. Chambers, Philadelphia.
Colonel Charles T. Matheys, Philadelphia.
L. T. Wattson, Esq., President H. and B. T. R. R.
A. Herr Smith, Esq., Lancaster.
General D. R. Porter, Harrisburg. 7 2 6trp

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15½

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9½

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. } FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p½

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 6 22 5p½

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 28 5p½

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7½5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10½ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

BRYSON & SON,
AT THE OLD STAND,
Nos. 2 and 8 N. SIXTH Street,
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, BLANK BOOKS.
A fine assortment of PAPERS, ENVELOPES, PENS, PENCILS, INKS, ETC.
Banks, Corporations, and New Firms furnished with BOOKS, PRINTING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE. 6 29 1m rp

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 4 25 3m

FOURTH EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The court room was again crowded with spectators. Judge Fisher is still very weak, and was too unwell to appear in Court at an early hour, and consequently the business of the day was not commenced until 10·20.

Dr. McMillan was recalled to the witness stand. Mr. Bradley said that before the examination was proceeded with, he desired to call the attention of the Court to an incident that occurred just prior to the adjournment of the Court yesterday, and he would ask that the reporters' notes be read, in order that the Court might see what led to the attack, and that his attention might be directed to the facts. The Court was much engaged at the time, and his Honor possibly not having heard the remark, he desired that the notes of what transpired should be read, for it seemed to him that, if not in precise words, the Court, at least in substance, construed it differently from the counsel, and it was necessary, therefore, that the notes should be read, and he thought it would appear that no provocation had been given by the counsel.

The Court should take some notice of the matter, as it was due to the members of the Bar that adequate protection should be given to the counsel in every case.

Mr. Clephane, the official reporter, then read an extract from his notes of yesterday, including the passage between the witness and Mr. Merrick.

Judge Fisher said that when the testimony immediately preceding the objectionable remarks was being given yesterday, he did not hear all of it, and when the witness made the remarks he did, he (Judge Fisher) supposed that the counsel had offered some provocation, and had worried the witness, but upon hearing the notes read he could not see that any provocation had been offered. He could see no justification for the remark of the witness, although Mr. Merrick may have said on a former occasion that some of the witnesses were deserving of the penitentiary. It is not the place of the witnesses to take exception to the remarks of counsel, and no witness must make remarks insulting to the counsel. I have never seen a case in which there was so much truth and so much bitterness of feeling, and he never saw witnesses cross-examined in such a way as they had been in this case, and it was not to be wondered at that they sometimes felt insulted, and especially at such remarks as had been made by the counsel that all in the witness-room should be in the penitentiary. Some most respectable witnesses, as General Grant, Mr. Frederick Seward, and others, had been placed upon the stand, and the remark might be understood to apply equally to all, and the Court could not help it if witnesses helped themselves, but he would endeavor to stop such proceedings in future. If the witnesses feel aggrieved they can appeal to the Court, and their rights will be respected.

Mr. Merrick said he felt it due to say that his remark was not intended to apply to all the witnesses. He had the highest respect for General Grant and for Mr. and Mrs. Seward, but he apprehended the witnesses themselves knew to whom the remark applied, and no man could imagine that it applied to General Grant or Mr. Seward.

Judge Fisher said he knew no witnesses high or low in the matter, and he admonished the counsel to adhere in the future more strictly to the rules of practice, and to avoid any side remarks, or directing any remarks to the jury.

Mr. Merrick said Mr. Bradley had called up the question this morning of his own motion. He (Mr. Merrick) could not be insulted by the witnesses, but at the time he thought the dignity of the Court was, to a certain extent, involved, and he was not insulted personally.

Dr. McMillan then resumed his testimony, and testified that Surratt told him he was in Montreal on the first day of the week of the assassination; that he was summoned to Washington by Booth by letter; Surratt also told me that a day or two after the assassination he was at St. Albans, and the train being late, he strolled through the town, and went to a hotel for breakfast; while sitting at the public table he saw a great deal of excitement among them at the same table, and he asked his neighbor what the excitement was about, and his neighbor said, "Don't you know that President Lincoln has been assassinated?" the prisoner said, "The story is too good to be true;" the man then showed him a paper, and the prisoner said his own name was mentioned, and that was the last of his breakfast that morning; he left the table, and at the moment a man came in and said that Surratt's handkerchief had been found; the prisoner then felt for his handkerchief, and found he had lost it, and he then made himself scarce; he went to Canada, and stopped at the house of Mr. Porterfield, a Confederate agent, and stayed there until the detectives' search admonished him to leave; Surratt described to me how he got away from Mr. Porterfield's; two carriages were brought to the house, and Surratt was placed in one and a man dressed like him was placed in another, and they were driven in different directions; Surratt said he was driven to the foot of the island of Montreal, where he crossed the St. Lawrence, and was piloted by a boy to a small town called Laborse; he said he remained there some two weeks in the house of a priest named Charles Bouche; he told me that one day, the priest being absent, he was lying on a sofa in the priest's bed-room, and between the bed-room and sitting-room there was a place for a stove, and under the stove was a trap-door, and one of the female servants, being desirous of seeing who the priest was concealing, put her head above the trap-door, and Surratt frightened her off; the rumor then got out that the priest was keeping a woman in his room, and the priest then told Surratt he could conceal him no longer, and Surratt went to Montreal, and was concealed by Priest La Pierre for four months in a dark room, which he never left except late at night to take a stroll on shipboard the prisoner's conduct was gentlemanly, but he was very nervous, especially when any one would come behind him; on the evening before we landed at Londonderry, I was called out of a brother officer's room, and as I passed the prisoner was standing on what is called the after square; he was all dressed ready to go ashore; he had previously asked my advice about landing, and I would give him no advice, and he said he would go on to Liverpool; I was therefore surprised to see an apparent intention of landing at Londonderry: after some conversation I told the prisoner he had been telling me a great deal, and expressed doubts that he was travelling under his correct name; he looked around, and then whispered in my ear, "my name is Surratt;" he went ashore twenty-five or thirty minutes afterwards; before leaving the ship he asked for a drink, and I woke the barkeeper, and we all took a drink.

The Indian War—Gen. Sherman's Ideas.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The Denver papers publish a despatch from General Sherman to General Hancock, on Indian matters, in which he says:—"We must not remain on the defensive, but follow them up and attack them on all possible occasions. We must clear out all the Indians between the Platte and Arkansas, and then move against the hostile tribes in force beyond these regions."

An Omaha despatch says Colonel Patrick, the Agent for the Northern Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Ogulallah-Sioux, has just arrived from the North Platte, where he met Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, and several other chiefs in council, with the view of gathering all the peaceable Indians at one point to be subsisted by the Government. About 1100 Indians were represented, and are now camped near the North Platte.

They profess friendship, and agree to remain in camp subject to the Government during the present hostilities. Big Mouth, with his band of Ogulallahs, Pawnee Killer, with fifty lodges of Sioux, and other bands, including Red Cap and Dog Hand, who with these bands participated in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, are all moving to join their camp, which will number 4000 Indians.

Colonel Patrick thinks the arrangements will be carried out in good faith, but that the public may not be misled, he says that Red Cloud, the biggest Sioux Chief, and all the Cheyennes on Smoky Hill, are clamorous for war, so that hopes of an early peace are not to be indulged.

The Dominion of Canada—Inauguration of the Viceroy.

OTTAWA, July 2.—After being sworn yesterday as Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, Lord Monck announced that her Majesty Queen Victoria has conferred on the Hon. John A. McDonald the dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath, and on Messrs. Howland, McDougall, Cartier, Galt, Tiller, and Tupper, that of Companion of the Bath.

The inauguration of Lord Monck took place in the Executive Council Chamber, about fifty persons being present to witness the proceedings. Sir John A. McDonald has formed a Privy Council, which has been sworn in. It is understood that the Council is constituted as announced some days ago. Writs are now being issued authorizing the swearing in of the Governors of the different Provinces, at their respective capitals.

From San Francisco—The Newly Discovered Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The schooner Caroline Mills, one of the vessels which went in search of the reputed island, said to have been discovered 1400 miles west of San Francisco, returned yesterday, with only a portion of her crew. Her captain engaged an extra large crew and sailed again to-day. He made no marine report, and as he sailed again under a fishing license, the fact is considered proof positive that they had found the island and something valuable on it.

Alvin Flanders has been elected Congressional Delegate in Washington Territory. He is a radical Unionist.

The business portion of the town of West Point, Calaveras county, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. Loss, $35,000.

Hearings at the Central Station.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock, Frederick Magee was charged with the larceny of $228 from John Hippenbrand, proprietor of a saddlery shop, at Fifth and Callowhill streets. He was held for a further hearing.

MOBS IN ENGLAND.

An Interesting Historical Sketch.

The disturbances in London and Birmingham give immediate interest to a historical sketch which appears in the last number of the *Cornhill*, concerning the mobs of England:—

The earliest mob of any note in the eighteenth century was in the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1709. At that time the Queen of England had grown immensely popular with the English people. Dissent was still associated with Puritanism. Dr. Sacheverel was a tory and divine-right man who, in November, 1709, preached a sermon before the Lord Mayor, in which he indulged to the utmost in the exaltation of all his favorite ideas. Passive obedience, divine right, and all the articles of toryism were laid down by him as undoubted axioms not to be questioned by any faithful son of the Church of England. The Lord Mayor desired the sermon to be printed; but the Government took a very different view of the transaction, and eventually ordered it to be burned. In the meantime Sacheverel had been impeached, and at once became a popular idol. Sacheverel at this time was living in the Temple; and he was escorted to and fro every day by immense crowds of people, who cheered him, and tried to kiss his hand. The trial lasted three weeks, and occasionally the mob burst out in acts of open violence. In these outrages they were, according to Bishop Burnett, openly encouraged by men of rank, who accompanied the crowd in hackney coaches, and threw money to the rioters. Their watchword was "the Church and Sacheverel," and every man who refused to join in the shout was liable to abuse or blows. Burnett says he saw before his own door a man's skull cleft open with a spade because he refused this pious test. The mob, it seems, were debating the propriety of burning the Bishop's own house, when they heard of the approach of the Guards and immediately dispersed.

THE EXCISE MOB OF 1733.

The next great English mob which has acquired historical celebrity distinguished itself in 1733 against the famous Excise bill of Sir Robert Walpole. This is an almost perfect instance of the submission of the majority of the House of Commons to a demonstration of physical force openly abetted by the minority. The London populace assembled in vast numbers in Palace Yard, and penetrated to the lobbies of the House of Commons. The "rough" element asserted itself in attempts to mob the Prime Minister and other obnoxious members of Parliament.

In spite of the threats of the populace, encouraged by the opposition orators, Sir Robert Walpole continued to press his measure forward, and obtained decisive though diminishing majorities upon each division. But the mob became so violent at last that his resolution wavered. The grounds on which his ultimate decision was taken are, at this distance of time, not very clear. It is certain, however, that the conduct of the mob had not only strengthened the regular opposition, but had encouraged some of the Minister's party, who wanted only an excuse for defection, to declare that they could no longer support him.

On the 11th of April the bill was virtually abandoned, by a motion, introduced by Walpole in person, that the second reading should be postponed for two months. This humiliating concession, which was the cause of much wailing and gnashing of teeth in St. James' Palace, did not have the effect of disarming the resentment of the mob against the authors of the obnoxious scheme. On the night of its withdrawal a larger mob than usual filled all the precincts of the House of Commons; and though they must have been informed of what had occurred inside, they seemed more ferocious than ever. When the House was rising, some of Walpole's friends, who had been outside, came back, and told him what they must expect if he went out by the public passage. But Sir Robert gallantly resolved to face the worst, saying there was no end of flying from such menaces, and so, with ten or a dozen friends close around him, and a couple of servants, he marched boldly out upon the rioters. Fifty constables had been stationed outside the House, to secure a free passage for members; and they strove to keep a lane for Walpole and his friends to pass through. But this was impossible. A general *melee* ensued. One account says that a ruffian got hold of Walpole's cloak behind his neck and nearly strangled him. Several of his protectors were badly hurt. Swords were drawn at last. And by that means, and by that only, was the minister enabled to reach his carriage and get safely to his own house.

THE WILKES MOB IN 1768.

When Wilkes, who had been expelled the House of Commons, and outlawed in 1763, returned to England in 1768, and was returned for the county of Middlesex, he was not only declared incapable of sitting, but was arrested and imprisoned in the King's Bench. The whole rabble of London were up in arms to protect their favorite. They rescued him once from the officers; but Wilkes had the good sense to surrender himself again, and remained in prison two years. The day of his incarceration was the 29th of April, and from that to the 10th of May, the day fixed for the meeting of Parliament, the neighborhood of the prison was occupied by a determined mob, who made more than one attempt to deliver their champion by force. On the morning of the 10th of May, when there seemed reason to apprehend a renewed attack on the prison, more formidable than any which had preceded it, the magistrates appeared upon the spot with a regiment of infantry, which it was insinuated at the time had been chosen because it was a Scotch regiment, and indifferent to the liberties of the English. The Riot act was read. It was answered by stones and brickbats. The troops fired, and killed six and wounded fifteen of the rioters. One man was shot by a soldier before the order to fire had been given. He was found guilty of murder by a coroner's inquest, but was acquitted when brought to trial, and publicly presented with a purse by his colonel. Mr. Gillam, the magistrate, was likewise tried and acquitted. In this instance the mob was clearly foiled; for Wilkes remained in prison till 1770, and after he became Lord Mayor, and was allowed to take his seat, he discarded the profession of a demagogue.

THE REPORTERS' RIOT.

The next serious riot by which the peace of London was disturbed occurred only three years afterwards. It arose out of the attempt of the House of Commons to exclude parliamentary reporters. The printers of the reports took refuge in the city. The House of Commons sent its officer to arrest them. The Lord Mayor and other city magistrates, of whom Alderman Oliver was, like his lordship, a member of the House of Commons, refused to recognize the Speaker's warrant, or in other words, set up the privileges of the city against the privileges of Parliament. They were eventually committed to the Tower, where they remained for some time. But the end of the dispute was that the right of publication was conceded.

THE GORDON RIOTS.

It was on Friday, the 2d of June, 1780, that Lord George Gordon convened a grand Protestant meeting at St. George's-in-the-Fields, for the purpose of marching down to Westminster and presenting the Protestant petition. If less than twenty thousand attended, he said, he should decline to present it. A great show of order and discipline was visible in his proceedings. He issued a string of resolutions regulating the line of march, and inviting the magistrates of London, Westminster, and Southwark to lend the aid of their presence towards overawing any riotous and evil-disposed persons who might be willing to disturb the peace. His arrangements were so far successful that he collected about a hundred thousand men at the place of muster, and, marching them in three columns across the different bridges, got them into their places outside the Houses of Parliament by two o'clock in the afternoon. Their distinguishing badge was a blue cockade. But it soon appeared that many had mounted the cockade who cared very little for the cause. In point of fact, that became evident at once which any but a fool must have foreseen at first, that of the whole number which had reached Westminster Hall the greater part was the lowest rabble, who could not be relied upon for an hour together to abstain from violence, and whose Protestant zeal was about on a par with Dugald Dalgetty's when he served under the Lion of the North and the Bulwark of the Protestant Faith.

Love of excitement, with good prospects of liquor and plunder, had drawn together most part of them, and they set about gratifying these respective passions in regular order. They amused themselves for several hours with pulling a number of old men out of their carriages, hustling them roughly, and tearing their lawn sleeves if they were bishops, or their coats and cravats if they were laymen. From insult they had almost gone to bloodshed; for it seems that Lord Boston, at all events, narrowly escaped with his life, and that only by the ingenious device of getting up a discussion among one or two of the most fanatical of the ringleaders as to whether the Pope was Antichrist, during the heat of which he slipped away. The Bishop of Rochester took refuge in a private house, and escaped over the leads in woman's clothes. The Duke of Northumberland happened to be driving down to the House with a gentleman in black by his side. The mob at once declared that this must certainly be a Jesuit, so they forthwith robbed the Duke of his purse and gold watch.

On leaving Westminster Hall the mob divided into parties, evidently bent on further mischief. But at first they were, as we have said, comparatively moderate. They did no more than burn down one Roman Catholic chapel in Duke street, Lincoln's Inn, belonging to the Sardinian ambassador, and another in Warwick street, belonging to the Bavarian ambassador. They then, partly owing to the appearance of the military, went home. It was thought afterwards that these attacks upon places of worship were intended as a blind to divert men's minds from any apprehension of the wider scheme of plunder and devastation which followed.

On Saturday the mob did little; but what little they did was quite unhindered by the law. They trifled with a few Popish chapels and dwelling houses, but, apparently in expectation that the magistrates must do something soon, refrained from any larger enterprises. Discovering at last, however, that they were really masters of the town, they proceeded to exercise their power on a more extended scale. On Sunday they burned the chapel in Moor Fields. On Monday they destroyed the house of Sir George Savile; and on the following Tuesday and Wednesday all that havoc was committed which has made the Gordon riots historical. But all this is now an old story. The burning of Lord's Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury Square, with his valuable library and manuscripts; of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, and other prisons, whose inmates hastened to swell the tide of ruffianism which everywhere flooded the metropolis; the destruction of Mr. Langdale's distillery in Holborn, and the spectacle of miserable half-burned wretches gulping down spirits out of pails, or even sucking it up out of the gutters; the attack on the bank, which was repelled by no less a personage than John Wilkes; the prominent figure of the mob-leader mounted on a huge gray-horse, who has been turned to such good account by Mr. Dickens; and finally, "last scene of all," the heavy, sullen roar of sustained musketry which announced that the troops had at last begun to act; all these things have been described too often by more skilful pens than ours, to warrant our dwelling on them now.

The Government seemed paralyzed; but the truth is that Ministers remembered what had occurred in 1768, when Lord Barrington had provoked such a storm of indignation by the encouragement he had given to the military; and the Secretary of State was actually in such a frenzy of alarm that he caused his servants to wear blue cockades.

It was not until the Wednesday night that, finding all other means fail, the King at length took the law into his own hands; and, after consulting the Attorney-General, caused it to be notified to the troops that, "in obedience to an order from the King in council, the military were to act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrate." This decisive step put a stop to the riots at once. On Thursday all was tranquil, and on Friday Lord George Gordon was arrested. For nearly one entire week the mob had been in possession of London.

THE KING MOBBED.

An attempt was made in 1795 to resuscitate the reign of mob-law, which half a century sooner might have been attended with serious consequences. The "Corresponding Society," as it was called, convened a great meeting in Copenhagen Fields, where one hundred and fifty thousand persons assembled, and an address to the King was voted, praying for reform in Parliament, the dismissal of ministers, and peace with France. A few days after this meeting the King went in state to open Parliament. His carriage was surrounded by a mob and one of the windows was broken by a small bullet. On his return he was still followed by the crowd, who threatened to pull him out of his carriage, which, it is thought, they would have done but for the timely arrival of the Guards. But still the moral effect of this mob was absolutely nothing, except in so far as it stimulated the friends of order. Out of sympathy with the nation at large, and unsupported by any aristocratic party of any weight in the country, the mob was powerless. The only result of their behavior was that two bills, called the "Treason bill" and the "Sedition bill," were passed through Parliament by overwhelming majorities.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM IN 1791.

Before we quit the eighteenth century we must notice the famous Birmingham riots, where the mob, as if to show their impartiality towards sectaries of all denominations, proceeded to cap the doings of the Gordon rioters by a like display of rancor towards the Dissenters. The origin of the disturbance was a sermon preached by Dr. Priestly, a Unitarian, in which he upheld what had then come to be called "French principles." While the people were still in a state of much irritation at this discourse, notice was given that the Unitarian Society intended to celebrate the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile by a public festival and dinner, to be held at one of the chief hotels. Popular feeling rose so high at this announcement that the more prudent of the propagandists declined to attend the celebration. About eighty, however, did assemble on the 14th of July, 1791; but were soon surrounded by an immense mob who shouted "Church and King" with much ferocity of demeanor till the company separated. They then proceeded to reward themselves for their own loyalty by demolishing Dr. Priestly's house, which contained a valuable laboratory and library. From this they went on to other acts of violence of the like kind, and even made raids into the country, where they burned or ransacked several gentlemen's houses. They had their own way entirely from Thursday to Sunday, and committed damage for which the sufferers recovered about thirty thousand pounds from their respective hundreds. It was said that they were encouraged by the clergy, and at least winked at by the magistrates. But this we must presume to be a calumny. Only three of the rioters were hung, but great numbers perished in the flames.

THE RIOT OF 1831.

The latter part of the autumn of 1831 was a terrible time for England. Early in October the Lords had rejected the Reform bill by a majority of forty-one; and that vote was a signal for the whole populace to rise. Riots took place in half the large towns in the kingdom. London included, where Lord Londonderry and the Duke of Cumberland were pulled off their horses, and the windows of the Dukes of Wellington and Newcastle were smashed to pieces. But Bristol and Nottingham were the chosen spots in which the mob once more reigned supreme and reenacted the scenes of 1780 almost to the letter. Sir Charles Wetherall was Recorder of Bristol, and he had been one of the most violent opponents of the Reform bill. Towards the end of October the time arrived at which the usual jail delivery was to be held before him. Even many of his friends in Bristol, who understood the state of public feeling, thought it would be wise in him to postpone his visit. But Sir Charles himself and the more resolute of the Tory party deemed it unadvisable to betray any symptoms of timidity, and it was determined to proceed as usual. The results were frightful. Sir Charles made his entry into the city on the 29th, and with difficulty reached the Guildhall, where, amid the groans and hisses of a dense multitude, the commission was opened. With still greater difficulty did the Recorder make his way from the Guildhall to the Mansion House, where he was of course to dine with the Lord Mayor. But such a banquet was served up to him that night as must have haunted his dreams ever afterwards.

The mob, vigorously but ineffectively opposed by the constabulary, smashed the windows and broke in the doors of the Mansion House, and forced its obnoxious guest, instead of sitting down to the dinner that was preparing for him, to make his way as best he could over the roof of an adjoining house. The residence of the chief magistrate was ransacked, and among other booty falling into the hands of the mob was Sir Charles' own portmanteau. All this time the lower stories of the house had been laid completely bare to the gaze of the outsiders, who saw through the broken windows and gaping doors the whole paraphernalia of the kitchen arranged as for a grand banquet. Joints of meat were seen hung upon the spits, saucepans simmering on the fire, game ready trussed upon the dressers, but the cooks had fled, the altars were deserted, even the cellars were left a prey to the thirsty multitude, who were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. Henceforth Bristol was for some days at the mercy of the mob, who drank, burned, and pillaged, right and left, without any serious interruption even from the military force, which was amply sufficient to have quelled the riot at any moment. The explanation of this disgraceful scene is almost word for word the explanation of the Gordon riots. Both the officers in command of the troops, and the magistrates in command of the officers, shrank from their duty.

The Nottingham riots, which occurred about a fortnight earlier, were neither so serious nor of such long duration as those at Bristol. But they acquired an unhappy notoriety by two circumstances of more than ordinary interest, which attended them. One was the destruction of Nottingham Castle, an ancient and splendid relic of past ages, then the property of the Duke of Newcastle, which possibly suggested to Mr. Disraeli his vivid picture of the burning of Mowbray Castle in "Sybil." The other, and one sufficient of itself to make the memory of these riots memorable for all time, was the death of Mrs. Musters, Lord Byron's "Mary," whose home at Colwick Hall was attacked by the mob, during the absence of her husband. She took refuge with her daughters in the shrubberies on a cold, wet autumn night, and between the combined effects of fright and cold she died only a few weeks afterwards. The rioters extended their ravages for many miles round Nottingham, and some even penetrated to Loughborough, a market town within the borders of Leicestershire.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC.

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers: and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18¾

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.

6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.

6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [6235] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5¾ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 ths tu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
3 1¾ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER FREEBURGER, Deceased.
Letters testamentary to the Estate of PETER FREEBURGER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present the same to
MARY A. FREEBURGER,
Wallingford, Delaware county, Pa.,
WILLIAM E. FREEBURGER,
No. 232 N. Juniper street, Philadelphia,
Or to their Attorney,
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
6 4 tu6t* No. 201 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE Estate of JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same to present them to
SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator,
No. 128 GREENWICH Street.
Or his Attorney HENRY M. DECHERT,
6 18 tu6t* No. 209 South FIFTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN JONES, Administratrix of the estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of H. M. Dechert, Esq., No. 209 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 22 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PHILIP REAP, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH LANE and ROBERT ORRELL, Executors of the last will and testament of PHILIP REAP, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
6 22 stuth5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HUNTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES WELSH, Executor of the last will and testament of ANN HUNTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, July 9, 1867. 6 27 thstu5t

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 16 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

OFFER AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE

WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.

Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,

25, 30, 35 Cents.

GIRARD ROW.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING,
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War,' by G. Doree," "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15¾

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1¾

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20¾

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO
1733 CHESNUT STREET
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11¾ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 29, 1867.
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with FIVE HUNDRED TONS BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, of such sizes, and in such quantities, as may be required or ordered, from July 10, 1867, to April 30, 1868, with the privilege of increasing the amount to 7000 TONS, to weigh 2240 pounds to the Ton, and to be inspected by an inspector appointed on behalf of the Government.

To be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city, and on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more parties, whose responsibility must be certified to by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids are accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposal will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 6t Brevet Major U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, July 8, 1867, for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 lbs. Petroleum Paper.
50 reams Wrapping Paper (coarse, for lining packages).
200 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for Proposals can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Sample of the Twine can be seen at this Office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Endorse Envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
7 1 6t Brevet Major U. S. Army

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, July 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, July 6, 1867, for repairing and putting in serviceable condition, one hundred and seven (107) Portable Army Forges, stating the time required for finishing the repairs. The Forges can be seen at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 29 5t Brevet Major U. S. A.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

PRINTING IN FRANCE.

M. Didot's Historical Sketch—The Imperial Printing Office.

M. Ambroise-Firmin Didot has contributed to the "Paris Guide" an article on Printing in Paris, which has general interest. M. Didot, in tracing the art of printing through its many vicissitudes, tells us that it was introduced into Paris in the year 1470 by three Germans, who resorted to that city at the invitation of one Guillaume Fichet, a doctor of theology, and of La Pierre, Prior of the Sorbonne. The books which were first issued from their press appear to have been printed in 1470 and 1471, and in the following few years, having removed from the Sorbonne to the Rue St. Jacques, they executed several works in Gothic and other characters, at their house, which bore the sign of the "Golden Sun." In 1478 two of them seem to have returned to Germany, since on a very fine copy of Virgil the name of one of them, Ulrich Gering, stands alone, as is also the case in the copy of the most ancient edition of the Breviary of Paris, in the library of St. Genevieve, and in the following year Gering removed again to a house belonging to the Sorbonne, carrying with him his sign of the Golden Sun.

The number of printers rapidly increased, and we hear of one Antoine Verard, who published a great number of works in remarkably beautiful Gothic character, and after four removals, having preserved his sign of St. John the Evangelist to the last, died opposite the Rue Notre Dame, leaving his business to his son Barthelemy.

THREE REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Henri Estienne, whose family name is so well known in connection with rare and early editions, came to Paris from Provence in 1500, and in partnership with a German named Wolfgang, printed with great care a hundred and one different works before his death, in 1520. During the twenty years of his life in Paris, three remarkable events in the history of printing took place. The first proof of Royal sympathy was received by the printers from Louis XII, who remitted the very considerable imposts which had formerly been exacted. Two years later, 1515, Francis I exempted them from military service, except in case of imminent danger to the State, and the same King in 1515 annulled the prohibition which the University had put on the printing of the Concordat with Pope Leon X. When Henri Estienne died, his widow married a printer named Colines, who not only himself produced some very fine editions, but educated his wife's son, Robert Estienne, to the business, which he bequeathed to him in 1529, the very year which witnessed the burning of Erasmus' friend Louis Berquin in the square of "Greve," although he had been well received by the king, who called him his counsellor. Colines had printed twenty-four thousand copies, in those days a prodigious number, of the "Coloquia Erasma," a book which was prohibited by the Faculty of Theology, and which the University forbade to be read or taught in its colleges.

NEW TYPE.

In 1520 Claude Garamond introduced Roman and Italian characters, after the designs of the beautiful Venetian type of Jenson, and Alde-Manuce, which have since continued to be most generally used. In Germany and England so warm was the approval with which the new type was greeted, that the technical name of Garamond is still applied to type of a particular size, in which all the Elzevir editions are printed.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES.

In the following year, when it is estimated that there were in Paris about twenty-four printers, Francis I forbade the printing or publishing of any book which had not received the sanction of the University and the Faculty of Theology, and had not been submitted for the approbation of the Provost of Paris. In 1522 Robert Estienne published a Latin translation of the New Testament, which gave great offense to the Sorbonne, and although he obtained the royal license for a subsequent edition of the Bible in the same language, he was at length compelled to submit to the authority of that institution, and engage to print nothing for the future unless *cum bona coram gratia*. By this means he was enabled to continue in the exercise of his occupation, and Sauval, in his "Antiquities of Paris," says that in 1650 his sign of the olive tree was yet to be seen in the Rue Jean de Beauvais. In 1533 the Sorbonne petitioned Francis I, then at Lyons, to abolish printing altogether, and had it not been for the strenuous opposition of Du Bellag, Archbishop of Paris, and Guillaume Bede, they would certainly have obtained their end.

RESTRICTIONS.

In the following year Francis I issued letters patent which entirely prohibited printing, and assigned the punishment of hanging (*peine de la ...rt*) to printers, which was, however, refused the consent of Parliament. A month afterwards, the same King, who has been called the Father and Restorer of Letters, ordered the Parliament to proceed to the election of twenty-four persons, of whom he himself should choose twelve, who, having given due security, should alone be allowed to exercise the art of printing in Paris, and should be confined themselves, at the same time, to the production of "books approved and necessary for the public welfare," under pain of arbitrary punishment.

By way of compensation in some sort, Francis subsequently exempted printers from service in the "*Gardes Bourgoise*," a policy which was adopted by his successor, Henry II, who had previously revived the prohibition on all printing except such as had received the sanction of the University. Latterly, however, he showed himself to be more benevolently disposed to printers, and relieved them of the oppressive duties to which their work had hitherto been subjected; and in 1556 he ordered that a copy printed on vellum of every book published under authority should be sent to the Royal Library. These copies were beautifully bound, and it is said that the ordinance under which they were collected was issued on the petition of the celebrated Diane de Poitiers, whose armorial bearings may be found emblazoned on a great many books of this period.

BETTER DAYS.

Charles IX followed in the steps of his predecessors. Printing was encouraged by a very favorable decree, while on the other hand one Martin l'Homme, who had published a satire against the Guises, was hung. In spite of all restrictions, the art continued to prosper, and although the faculty of Medicine and the University had lost nothing of their ancient intolerance, under Louis XIII a regular censorship was established, and from the year 1627 printing was freed from all religious surveillance, and was merely subjected to a system of trade rules, of which D'Aguesseau made a careful digest in the Order of Council of the 20th February, 1723.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Holland and Switzerland afforded a refuge to those authors who for political reasons had cause to fear the laws of their own country, and when the stormy days of the Revolution were over the press found itself in possession of unfettered liberty, which, however, was somewhat curtailed under the Consulate, and still further abridged under the Empire. The distinction between journals and pamphlets, and works of greater extent, was first made after the Restoration, and although the Republic removed every restriction, under the second Empire a decree was issued which put the press under a regime which it had not known for some considerable time, and which, according to late official announcements, it is expected will be considerably modified.

THE IMPERIAL PRINTING OFFICE.

It was under Francis I that a royal printer of Greek was first appointed in the person of Conrad Neobas, who was succeeded by Robert Estienne. In those times there was, however, no royal press, and the above-mentioned printers executed their work with their own type in their own workshops. Louis XIII caused an *atelier* for printing to be set up in the Louvre, under the name of L'Imprimerie Royale, and the new establishment was greatly improved under Louis XIV, and a type foundry was added to it by Louis XV. The name has been changed several times. According to the will of existing governments, it has been "National" or "Republican." The quarters in the Louvre were given up for the Hotel de Penthierre, tenanted at the present time by the Bank of France, and the establishment, which, since 1852, has become "Imperial," now occupies the Palais Cardinal, in the principal court of which is a statue of Guttenberg, by David d'Angers. It undertakes to print official documents, and to give assistance when authorized to do so, in the production of works of private individuals. It possesses an admirable selection of type for oriental characters. The "Palais Cardinal" was called at one time the Palais de Strasbourg by the bishop of that place, Gaston de Rohan, who built it. When the bishop became "His Eminence" he changed the name, and gave it that of the Palais Cardinal, which it has retained ever since.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY!

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2¾rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1¾

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstusm

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
66 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE; INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Larg Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s —SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
32 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

GOLD COUPONS

DUE JULY 1

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

6 21 20t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NEW REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

YIELDING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable quarterly, free from Tax, for sale in sums to suit, at 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

BACON & WARDER
6 27 thstu6t* NO. 218½ WALNUT ST.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in goo condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—

25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,600 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten pe cent. down, and balance before goods are taker from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10¾ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500'00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562'50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700'00
65,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750'00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40'00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258'25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950'00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280'75
	Cost, $1,030,552'05.	
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637'20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923'90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930'00
	Cash in Bank $811,102'26; Cash in Drawer 447'14	41,540'00
		$1,407,321'56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¾

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146'13.

Capital $400,000'00
Accrued Surplus 946,718'96
Premiums 1,206,432'15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431'18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231¾

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
22¾ GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND. Legal Adviser.
7 27¾

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¾

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267'33,

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction. Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
67tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for ou well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
127 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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No. North WATER Street, and
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AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
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(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

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Hold Regular Sales of
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1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at 1917 Vine street.
ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, STECK & CO. PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

July 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1917 Vine street, will be sold, by catalogue, the elegant furniture of a family quitting housekeeping, comprising a 7-octave rosewood piano forte, made by George Steck & Co., nearly new, cost $800, elegant velvet, Brussels and other carpets, suits of parlor furniture in brocatelle and plush, elegant etageres, pier mirrors, oiled walnut dining-room sideboard, extension dining-tables, chairs, and other furniture; rich suits of walnut chamber furniture, superior beds and mattresses, China, plated ware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The cabinet furniture was all made by Messrs. Henkels & Co., and is of the best quality and nearly new.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store on and after Monday.

The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 7 1 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, PLATED WARE, RUSTIC FURNITURE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture.

Also velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; spring and hair mattresses; vases; China, plated ware, etc.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.

Two very superior first-class piano-fortes, made by Schlater & Co., of New York.

Two do. do. do. Gale & Co.

BILLIARD TABLE.

One billiard table complete.

RUSTIC FURNITURE.—Also rustic chairs, settees etc. [7 2 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. By Catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday Morning,

July 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. [7 1 2t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp¾ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¾

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¾

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
118 Three doors above Walnut.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

Healthful Decoctions of Every Nature for Daily Use—How They are Made, the Manner in Which They are Imbibed, and the Effect They Produce.

He indeed must be a curious specimen of the *genus homo* who knows not and cares not for the daily query, "What shall we drink?" This listlessness at once demonstrates his gradually settling down into the herd or comfortable traces of certain beverages, between or including the two great extremes—whisky and water.

This query tends not to draw forth either the imaginative or speculative powers of confirmed topers. Entirely enshrouded in physical and mental obtuseness to everything but the ardent, they are innocent of Nature's cooling draught. Their highest aspirations, their ideal conceptions and objects of earnest desire, are only seen when surrounded by a halo of stifling fumes rolling up from some seething cup. To these the question comes not. But all men are not topers, and to them this question is of unusual interest. When the hot July sun pours down his scorching rays with unrelenting intensity, making the streets spacious ovens and the cobble-stones furnaces, next to the wish that one might shuffle off this mortal coil, and have the little whiffs of wind sigh gently and coolly through his ghostly frame, is the desire to take a more practicable method of combating the overpowering simoom which Old Sol seemingly manufactures for the sole purpose, it is believed, of irritating and broiling all Philadelphian denizens. This he does effectually. Topers awake from their somnambulent indolence and seek delusively for some burning distillation wherewith to cool their bodies, only adding thereby the calorification of the inner man to the progressive roasting of the outer. Saloons are thronged, bar-rooms are filled; assiduously, yet smilingly, the barkeepers work; glasses rattle as the healthy "jorums," mixed "toddies," cooling "beers," and stiff "brandies" cross the counter! While from far and near the huge, the small, the fat, the slim, the strong, the weak, blowing and puffing, with red faces made scarlet by mopping and perspiration, increased by exertion—looking askant to that noonday tormentor—hurry forward through the sweltering crowds to the nearest soda fountain, where too sudden bibulations cause endless sneezings, and still hotter bodies. Were we to take up the various decoctions in alphabetical order, or to commence with that drink which has become so popular, we would speak of

Beer,

as having undoubted pre-eminence in our community. Our fathers knew not of this curious beverage. It is comparatively a short time since it was first introduced. The sudden influx of that curious yet staple foreign element, the Germans, to this western country, soon brought with it all the peculiarities which were so universally observed in the Fatherland. And among all these the greatest peculiarity was "beer." To our own paternals, strict in certain tenets, the embodiments of like peculiarities, and inseparably wedded to their own familiar "beers," this advent of the Teutonic beverage was new and strange. But to the rising generation, who have kept pace with the constant growing popularity of beer, it is becoming almost as familiar, if not more so, than nature's own sweet cooling draught.

How It Is Made.

There are two kinds of "lager beer," one for winter and the other for summer use. The former requires less brewing, and is ready for market as soon as made; the latter must be stored away for many months in cool places before it becomes delectable to a German palate. To prepare this drink, a cold winter is desirable. In the fall of the year the malt is purchased, and stored away until about the 1st of December. It is then placed in large mash-tubs, and soaked for some time in cold water. When sufficiently softened and swelled, warm water is added, and the temperature of the water increased gradually until the whole mass is almost boiling. This process extracts all the saccharine matter from the malt, leaving of the grain nothing but the "hull." This liquid is called *wurt*. The liquor is drawn off from the mash-tubs into huge kettles. Hops are added, and the seething mass is kept boiling for two hours. It is then carried into immense sheet-iron pans, termed "coolers," to the depth of two or three inches, windows and doors are thrown wide open, and soon the drafts of wind cool the liquid. It is then drawn off into huge fermenting tubs, where a little yeast is added to facilitate the fermentation. Here the beer remains from six to twelve days, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, until it has worked off all impurities. The beer then, in its purified state, is drawn into large tanks, holding from twenty to thirty barrels, and stored away in immense cellars for summer use. The process of manufacturing lager beer occupies about one month, after which it requires to stand about four months before it is ready for use. The Winter beer is similarly made, but does not require so much stock, and does not need to stand so long before use.

Where It Is Kept.

If no other convenience is at hand, or if circumstances will not permit of any other accommodations, large cellars are dug, roofed over with soil, which generally is made to have a prolific covering of verdure to protect the roof—dirt, beams, and all—from becoming heated by the sun. In many cases, brewers transform rocky crevices into spacious halls, and by blasting and drilling often extend them far into the bosom of the earth, in order that the susceptible beverage may not be influenced by the deleterious effects of warm a atmosphere.

The digging of these immense stone-house cellars is the great obstacle the brewers have to contend with, and could they but obtain these at less expense, the manufacture of lager beer would be doubled.

The Brewer's Harvest

comes with the advent of the sultry season. When perspiring Teutons and sweltering man generally seek for some cooling draught "to set them up," which it often does most effectually, from the bowels of the earth—where, during the winter and spring months they have been in silent repose—come the barrels and kegs. At early dawn, before the city awakes from its slumbers, the beer carts rattle; each beer saloon receives its complement, each German soon receives his glass. In this city more than 200,000 barrels of beer, of 31 gallons each, are drunk annually, or an average quantity of ten gallons for each inhabitant, and an average daily sale of four-quarter barrels by each saloon in the city.

How It Is Popularized.

As a *sinequanon* to the use of "lager," summer gardens were erected, and at least 18 of the 24 hours of the Sabbath laid under contribution to its popularization. With the advent of this German beverage, "beer houses," "beer gardens," and "beer establishments" sprang up like magic in every part of the community. The influence of music, the effect of the beer, the loud calls for "more," the geniality of all present, the songs of the "Fatherland," and the tenacity of the salted "pretzels"—all combined to make these places paradisiacal abodes for German delectation. Daily this decoction is becoming more celebrated, and the enthusiastic Teutons valorously declare, and dogmatically contend, that it will soon drive from the community the stronger and more intoxicating beverages.

At the present time there are eighteen hundred breweries in this country—our city having its fair share—while "Gotham" is honored with 150. On every hand they are springing up to meet the constantly increasing demands for more.

Soda Water.

Just at this time, when the thermometer marks 90° in the shade, civilized humanity seeks for some cooling and invigorating draught to refresh both body and mind, and place them in their normal condition. The heart sickens at the thought of gin, and for brandy, the various qualities of the "ardent," and heavy beverages of like tendencies and properties, men have no appetite. To them one of the most popular drinks for summer is soda water, palatable, safe to drink, refreshing, and easily obtained.

Barrels, nay, hogsheads, of soda water are swallowed every day in this city by the warm and thirsty. From every corner, in every saloon, drug shop, and hotel, that hissing sound betokens its presence. But few know how it is made, or of what it is composed. It is simply pure cold water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, or, more plainly, "aerated water," occasionally containing minute particles of carbonate of soda, or, Rochelle salts; but these ingredients in the pure beverage nowadays are entirely discarded.

The manner of aerating this water, though requiring costly apparatus, is yet a simple operation.

A heavy iron vessel, lined with porcelain, holding about fifteen gallons, is filled two-thirds full of water as cold as it can be obtained. This vessel is called a fountain, and is the article we see attached to every soda apparatus in the city. The vessel is then, with several others, placed upon a rack, which is rocked to and fro by machinery. A tube leading from the generator where the gas is made is then attached to the mouth-piece of the fountain, and sufficient gas forced therein to fill the vessel full, and when in that state often maintains a pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch. While the gas is being pumped in, the fountain is rocked rapidly, shaking and mixing completely the aqueous and gaseous elements within. The gas is made from pulverized common marble, which contains equal parts of lime and carbonic acid in a solid state. This pulverization is placed in a generator, where it comes in contact with sulphuric acid, which combines with the lime, liberates the carbonic acid gas, which passes through clear water for its purification. It is then forced into the fountains as described, fully impregnating the other element therein, and producing what is known as soda-water.

The cost of manufacturing this aerated water is trifling—about two cents per gallon; but the expenses incurred in its delivery, etc., make its wholesale cost about twenty cents. Even were the purest and best syrups used in flavoring it, its retailed cost could not be more than 4½ cents per glass, leaving a margin of 5½ cents. The flavoring liquids used, when pure, consist simply of white sugar, eggs, water, and such delectable extracts as the manufacturer chooses to add.

Sparkling Catawba.

This exhilarating beverage is made so by a simple process. By a late invention in fountains, all manner of choicest wines can be made to sparkle and effervesce. It is but a glass compartment enclosed in a heavy iron case, the space between the two being filled with carbonic acid gas. The glass vessel being filled with white wine, is partially impregnated with gas. The act of drawing it, however, opens little valves, which allow the confined gas to mingle with the liquor, and a fine article of champagne is the result. Native wines are thus served, and sparkling Catawba, etc., produced.

Flavoring Syrups.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish below the various formulas for compounding syrups for flavoring mineral or soda water. They will be found useful to all, and should be cut out and preserved:—

Sarsaparilla Syrup.—I. Take of white sugarhouse syrup, 1 gallon; water, 1 pint; holding in solution one-eighth ounce each of extract of liquorice, gum arabic and sulphate of iron. A portion of the syrup to be rubbed up with a quarter of an ounce of wintergreen and sassafras.

II. Take of simple syrup, 4 pints; compound syrup of sarsaparilla, 4 fluid ounces; caramel, 1½ fluid ounce; oil of wintergreen and sassafras, of each, 6 drops.

Lemon Syrup.—I. Dissolve 1 ounce of citric acid in 4 of water, and add to 9 pints of simple syrup; also add 4 fluid ounces of mucilage acacia and a half fluid ounce of spiritus limonis.

II. Grate off the yellow rind of lemons, and beat it up with a sufficient quantity of granulated sugar. Express the lemon-juice, add to each quart of juice 1 pint of water, and 3½ pounds of granulated sugar, including that rubbed up with the rind; warm until the sugar is dissolved, and strain.

III. Dissolve 6 drachms of tartaric acid and 1 ounce of gum arabic, in pieces, in one gallon of simple syrup; then flavor with 1½ fluid drachm of best oil of lemon. Or flavor with the saturated tincture of the peel in cologne spirits.

Orange Syrup.—I. To be prepared from the fruit in the same manner as No. II of lemon.

II. Dissolve 6 drachms of citric acid in one gallon of simple syrup, and add 2 fluid drachms of fresh oil of orange in 2 ounces of alcohol; or, instead of the alcohol solution of the oil, use the saturated tincture obtained by macerating the fresh peel for ten days in sufficient cologne spirits to cover.

The lemon and orange syrups when strained are to be diluted with an equal bulk of simple syrups. One dozen of the fruit is sufficient to make one gallon of finished syrup.

Ginger Syrup.—Mix 2 fluid ounces of tinctura zingiberis with 4 pints of simple syrup.

Vanilla Syrup.—Mix 2 fluid ounces of fluid extract of vanilla with 4 pints of simple syrup.

Coffee Syrup.—Pure coffee, roasted, half a pound, is infused in boiling water, half a gallon; enough is filtered off to make half-a-gallon of infusion, in which dissolve 7 pounds of granulated sugar.

Strawberry and Raspberry Syrups.—Mash the fresh fruit, express the juice, and to each quart add 3½ pounds of granulated sugar. The juice, heated to 180 degrees Fahrenheit, and strained or filtered previous to dissolving the sugar, will keep for a considerable time.

Pineapple Syrup.—Same as above.

Nectar Syrup.—Mix 3 pints of vanilla syrup with 1 each of pineapple and lemon syrup.

Sherbet Syrup.—Mix equal parts of orange, pineapple, and vanilla syrup.

Grape Syrup.—Mix half an ounce of brandy, quarter of an ounce of spirits of lemon, and sufficient tincture of red Saunders, with one gallon of simple syrup.

Wild Cherry Syrup.—Use either the Pharmacopœia process, or prepare from the fresh cherries by expressing them with the stones.

Cream Syrup.—Take of Borden's condensed milk, 1 pint; water, 1 pint; sugar, 1½ pound. Heat to boiling, and strain. This will keep for over a week in a cool place.

Orgeat Syrup.—Cream syrup and vanilla, each 1 pint; oil of bitter almonds, 4 minims.

Maple Syrup.—Dissolve 8½ pounds of maple sugar in 1 quart of water. (Most of the syrups not made from fruits may have a little gum arabic added, in order to produce a rich froth.)

Chocolate Syrup.—Baker's chocolate, 4 ounces, dissolve in 20 ounces of boiling water, and dissolve in this 1 pound av. of granulated sugar.

FINANCIAL.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERRS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH' OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuths19 3 STATE TREASURER.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 3 4p

FINANCIAL

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE URCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..........$1,000,00

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED TO THE

S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,

Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.

N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwlmrp CASHIER.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4]

IMPORTANT!

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

9 22tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET

AND

NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

Have a FULL FRESH STOCK of Seasonable Goods, the great bulk of which being recently purchased, and MAINLY FOR CASH offers special inducements to CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached, 20 to 25 cents.
Unbleached Shirtings, low by the yard or piece.
Wide Sheetings, best goods, 45 to 65 cents.
Mosquito Net, white, pink, blue, and yellow.

DRESS GOODS.

All the new materials for short dresses.
Goat's Hair in all the new shades.
Plain Alpacas and Poplin Mixtures.
Lawns and Organdies, select styles.
Black Goods of every description.

CALICO COUNTER.

12½, 15, and 18 cent fast color prints, over 200 pieces.
Choicest styles American Prints, at these low prices.
Wrapper Prints, entirely new designs, 18 and 20 cts.
Ginghams, a superb stock, best goods, from 25 to 38 cents.

CLOAK ROOM.

$3·00 Shetland Shawls, still another lot.
$2·50 and $3·00 Llama Neat Shawls.
Superb Shawl Stock, from $2·00 to $9·00.
Llama Lace Pointes and Rotondes.
Silk and Cloth Sacques reduced in price.

MEN'S WEAR.

Stout Linen Drills and Duck.
French Padded Drills, for best custom.
Fancy Drills and Duck for pants. [1 2stuth4p
Coatings for business, dress, hot weather, etc.
Cassimeres, 75 cents up, all grades, immense stock.
Rapidly selling at almost lowest old prices.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2½, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,
4 5thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS

TO BE

MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of

SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS,

6 21 tf4p] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET,
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 6 1m

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.

MRS. E. HENRY,
6 22 3w No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

EXCURSIONS.

W. C. AND P. R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WEST CHESTER DURING THE HOLIDAYS, good from the Third to Sixth, inclusive, for $1·25.

H. WOOD,
6 26 wsmtu General Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, will be issued to the principal points on this road and its connections, from the

PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES,

on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July. Good to return until 6th of July, inclusive.

These Excursions will afford a capital opportunity of inspecting the industrial establishments of the Lehigh Valley, and enjoying the grand and beautiful scenery of the Upper Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, while being assured of good accommodations in the first-class hotels at the various points of interest along the route.

Trains leave Berks Street Depot at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 and 5·20 P. M. [6 26 7t] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.

The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1·75; Children, $1·25.

Freight will be received until 8·30 A. M.
6 26 6t G. H. HUDDELL.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.

The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF on THURSDAY MORNING at 9½ o'clock, and returning, leave Wilmington at 2 o'clock, stopping at Chester and Hook each way. [7 1 3t

Excursion tickets to Wilmington, 40 cents.
Excursion tickets to Chester or Hook, 25 cents.

EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4, at 9 o'clock, and returning, leave Cape May on FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock. Excursion tickets, $4, including carriage hire. Each way, $2·50. 7 1 3t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),

EVERY HALF HOUR.
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7 A. M.; last boat at 6·30 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·45 P. M. 6 5 1m

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tf4p

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

THREE LARGE COMMUNICATING Second-story Rooms TO RENT, with board, at Mrs. Sandgren's, No. 1010 SPRUCE Street. 7 1 2t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS offers for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 121 N. TWENTIETH Street, above Arch (opposite St. Clement's Church). Now vacant. Open from 8 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Price, $11,500. 6 29 3t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stutham
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS.

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 16 3m4

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3mrp

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the

La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE

To be found at their manufactory, No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves at the following hotels:—

GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice.

SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St.
Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

VERANDAH STRIPES.

CRIMSON, GREEN,
BLUE AND BUFF
LINEN AND COTTON
STRIPES
FOR
VERANDAHS AND AWNINGS.
ALSO,
Bobinets and Mosquito Nettings
WITH THE PATENT UMBRELLA FRAME
FOR BEDS AND CRIBS.

SHADES.

PLAIN AND GILT BORDERED,
WHITE, BUFF, AND GREEN
LINEN AND HOLLAND SHADES
MADE AND PUT UP IN TOWN OR COUNTRY BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
6 26 10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CROQUET

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

21tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends
and customers to his superior
assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish
cannot be surpassed by any in the
Market. [1 22 rp]